THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper

In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

JANUARY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Port Almanac—January 21.

Sun Rises	7.07 A M
Sun Sets	5.15 P M
Day's Length	10 h 8 m
High Water at Southport	12 22 A M
High Water at Wilmington	2 05 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 21.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 43°; 8 p. m., 42°, maximum, 44°; minimum, 41°; mean 42°.

Rainfall for the day 00.; rainfall for the month up to date, 1.50.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, cloudy and threatening, with rain in southern and western portions; easterly winds.

The Lake storm has passed into the Province of Ontario and lost most of its energy. The pressure remains high over New England and has risen west of the Lake regions. The Southwestern area of low pressure has receded to Texas and has as yet developed little energy.

It is somewhat warmer in the upper Lake region and colder over a portion of the Northwest and in the Southwest.

The weather remains cloudy in New England and the Middle States, but no precipitation of any amount has fallen since Monday morning.

Increasing cloudiness followed by rain is indicated for the South Atlantic and Gulf States and fair weather for the Lake regions, the Ohio Valley and the Northwest.

The temperature will remain nearly stationary in the Atlantic Coast districts, fall in the Lake regions and rise throughout the West.

OUTLINES.

Senate and House—Another joint resolution on the Monroe doctrine; Senator Sewell speaks in condemnation of President Cleveland's position on the Venezuela question; Appropriation bills under consideration in the House. ——Gen. Lee's birthday was celebrated in many places with appropiate ceremonies. ——Cuban advices—Many encounters with Spanish forces; yellow fever causing many deaths. ——Prize ring—Jim Hall knocked out in a twenty-round contest by Joe Choynski at Maspeth, Long Island. ——Traffic arrangements—By-laws comprising the Southern States Freight Association. ——Cotton growers to meet in convention to-day at Memphis. ——The Venezuela Commission has entered upon the discharge of its duties and formal notification sent to Secretary Olney; the Government of Great Britain and Venezuela invited to aid in the investigation. —— Several cars smashed and three trainmen hurt in the wreck on the Southern Railroad between Winston and Greensboro. ——Floridians disturbed—Rumor that the State militia is to be held in readiness by order of the President of the United States as a preliminary to probable recognition of the Cuban insurgents. ——N. Y. markets: Money on call was quoted at 3@4 per cent.; cotton quiet but steady—middling gulf 8 7-16c; middling 8 8-16c; Southern flour steady and unchanged; common to extra fair $2.10@2.80; good to choice $2.90@3.00; wheat —spot dull and firmer; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 79c; afloat 78¼c; corn—spot was dull and firmer; No. 2 at elevator 35¾c; afloat 36c; spirits turpentine dull and weak at 32@32½c; rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1.60@1.65.

It is said that President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, has the documents to prove that the South Africa Company was at the bottom of Jameson's invasion.

There are 200 lawyers and 27 editors in Congress. There are not editors enough. It is too much of a task on these 27 to make the 200 talk sense and behave themselves.

A recent census of Chicago shows that there are are 38,967 more men than women in that burg. A good many of the men who went there to see the world's fair fared so badly that they couldn't get away.

Comptroller Eckels says the outstanding greenbacks are "the root of the financial evil." Not by a jugful. The root of the evil is the arbitrary decision to redeem the greenbacks with gold when under the law they may be redeemed in silver.

Thomas Allen, of the town of Flemington, West Va., celebrated his 105th birthday a few days ago. Thomas doesn't attend as many dances as he did in his giddy youth, but he is still nimble and gets around with the agility of a youth of 75, who never wrestled with the rheumatiz.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVII.—NO. 822. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,961

THE MORNING STAR, THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

Since Paul Kurger has achieved distinction by gobbling up Jameson's raiders and turning the tables on Cecil Rhodes & Co., he is beginning to discover how many relatives he has in this country. He has relatives in Pennsylvania, in Indiana and Illinois, with fifty-two States and five territories, the District of Columbia and "No Man's Land" still to be heard from. He has five nephews in Indianpolis. According to their story Paul ran away from his home in Mauch Chunk, Pa., when he was twelve years old and was never heard from until the late developments in the Transvaal. The supposition was that he strayed from home and was devoured by wild beasts, as that part of Pennsylvania was a wilderness then. His mother, who immigrated from Germany, lived to be 103 years old and died in Philadelphia in 1880.

It is said that the negroes in thirteen Southern States, including Missouri and Maryland, pay taxes on $136,000,000 worth of property, the negroes of Louisiana leading with $18,100,000 worth. By States they rate thus: Louisiana $18,100,000, Texas $18,000,000, Mississippi $18,400,000, South Carolina $12,500,000, North Carolina $11,000,000, Georgia and Tennessee each $10,400,000, Alabama $9,200,000, Arkansas $8,000,000, Florida $7,900,000, Missouri $6,600,000, Kentucky $5,500,000, Virginia $4,900,000.

Another syndicate has been dissolved. It was an Italian syndicate, which had purchased some counterfeit plates and were engaged in adding to the volume of paper currency by printing and putting in circulation $5 and $2 silver certificates. Most of this syndicate, composed of a dozen or more Italians, are now in jail in New York, and about $50,000 of their currency has been captured. The U. S. secret service men are now hot on the trail of the plates.

A gold standard paper propounds the inquiry as to what will prevent the bond buyers, after they have paid in the $100,000,000 in gold for the bonds they buy from raiding the Treasury again and forcing another issue of bonds, and still another, and so on *ad infinitum*. Nothing, while the Treasury sticks to paying gold. But let the Treasury plank down some good sound silver dollars and watch how soon the "endless chain" performance will cease.

The well intended efforts of policemen are not always appreciated. Because one in Central Park, New York, would not let a crowd of skaters skate where the ice was too thin to bear them they got mad and snowballed him. If he had let them go on and a dozen or two of them be drowned he would have been bounced and out of a job.

The sewing machine companies who have gone into the building of bicycles promise to let us have them at $25 apiece. We suppose this is the best we can do until the Japs come along and let us have 'em at $12 50. But what is wanted is a bike that will hold itself up and not lie down with a fellow when he stops to take a rest.

It is said that Hon. W. E. Gladstone's family fortune was made in British Guiana. His father owned large sugar plantations there and a good many slaves. Wm. himself for a long time thought slavery a tip-top institution.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—Stockholders' meeting.

MASONIC—Meeting Wilmington Lodge

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

A. P. LEVY—French Cafe.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. Jas. Cutts, of Fayetteville, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. D. McEachern left yesterday afternoon for a visit to Georgia.

— Mr. J. P. Grandy, of Norfolk, is in the city, registered at The Purcell.

— Mr. M. Pareira, of Albany, N. Y., is in the city, a guest of The Purcell.

— Mr. W. R. Ginn, of Richmond, Va., is in the city, stopping at The Purcell.

— Mr. Wm. Gates, of Rocky Mount, spent Sunday in this city with his family.

— Mr. R. A. Dunn, of the A. C. L. Railway Department, is sick and confined to his home with typhoid fever.

— Miss Nellie Plummer, daughter of Capt. Jno. W. Plummer, left yesterday for Lumberton to visit friends and relatives.

— Lieut. Commander Francis Winslow, of the North Carolina naval battalion, who has been in the city several days on business, returned home yesterday.

— Messrs. A. R. McEachern, St. Paul; E. D. Williamson, Cerro Gordo; J. S. Hartsell, Goldsboro; R. G. Grady, Bargaw; H. W. Hood, Southport; W. A. Sanders, Beaufort; Bruce Williams, Bargaw; S. J. Busbee, Raleigh; L. F. Womble, Castle, N. C.; were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Local forecast: Threatening, with light showers; light northerly winds.

— There was 26 feet water in the river at Fayetteville Sunday at 8 a. m.; a rise of six feet in the previous 24 hours.

— The Produce Exchange and the banks were closed yesterday in observance of Lee's birthday, a legal holiday.

— The sharpie *Restless* with a cargo of large drum fish from Little River, S. C., was at Market dock yesterday. The fish sold at 15c. apiece.

— Robt. Moseley, colored, was sent to jail yesterday, from Justice Bunting's court upon failure to pay costs in a case wherein he was convicted of disorderly conduct.

— The annual meeting of stockholders of the Citizens Building & Loan Association will be held to-night at the city court room at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

— Henrietta Jones, colored, was before Squire McGowan yesterday, charged with assault and battery. She submitted and judgment was suspended upon payment of the costs.

— Old newspapers may be had at the STAR office for 15 cents per hundred or $1.25 per thousand. They are suitable for wrapping paper and add much to the durability of carpets when placed under them.

— The Norwegian barque *Glenudal*, Capt. Tennesen, which cleared from Wilmington January 10th last, put back leaking. The *Glenudal* has a cargo of rosin for Bristol, Eng., shipped by the S. P. Shotter Co. She was on the way up to the city yesterday evening.

— Street car No. 18 came near being thrown from the track about half-past six o'clock yesterday evening at the corner of Sixth and Orange streets, by some person who placed an iron wrench on one of the rails. Sunday night a car was derailed on North Fourth street near Mulberry.

THE RAINMAKERS

Will Appear at the Opera House To-night.

To-night at the Opera House Donnelly and Girard will be seen in "The Rainmakers," by far the most successful farce comedy presented on the American stage. Mr. Donnelly assumes the character of *Percival Airtight*, an ubiquitous hotel clerk, and Mr. Girard will ably assist him in the role of *Felix Bottles*, the head porter of the establishment. The fun commences at the very outset and runs fast and furiously throughout the play. The great cyclone scene in the second act is a marvel of stage mechanism.

In speaking of the performance the Atlanta *Constitution* of last Saturday says:

"It is safe to say that 'The Rainmakers' is the best and most laughable farce comedy that has ever appeared at the Lyceum this season, and during the entire performance there was not five minutes that the audience was not laughing or applauding. The best talent obtainable is with Donnelly and Girard, as not a single member is weak, and every act was a feature. Aside from the specialties the lines of the comedy are exceedingly bright and witty, and there was not a dull moment from the rise to the fall of the curtain."

Seats are for sale at Yates'. Prices as usual.

DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers—Reports Read—Next Meeting Feb. 18th.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Daughters of the Confederacy was held yesterday afternoon at the W. L. I. armory.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term, viz:

President—Mrs. Wm. M. Parsley.

Vice President—Mrs. Gabriel Holmes.

Secretary—Miss Bessie L. Wiggins.

Treasurer—Miss Kate L. Cantwell.

The President's report was read and the report of the delegation that went to Atlanta was re-read.

A letter from the Confederate Veterans asking the ladies to help raise money towards the erection of a Battle Abbey, was also read.

Mr. C. B. Rouss, an ex-Confederate, at the re-union of the veterans at Houston, Texas, offered to give one hundred thousand dollars towards building a "battle abbey" at some point between New Orleans and Richmond, if the veterans would raise a like amount, and the veterans now ask the ladies to help them.

The next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, February 18th next, and all ladies eligible to membership are urged to fill and send in application blanks as soon as possible; all can obtain them at Messrs. Johnson & Fore's store on Market street.

Revival at Brooklyn Baptist Church.

The revival at Brooklyn Baptist church, conducted by Rev. J. W. Kramer, will be continued this week, services being held every night at 7:30 o'clock. There has been very large attendance throughout so far and increasing interest manifested. There have been a number of accessions to the membership of the church.

Another Saw Mill.

Work was begun yesterday on the construction of a steam saw and planing mill on the site of the old Potter rice mill at Point Peter. It is said that Mr. Eugene V. Baltzer, secretary of the Parmele-Eccleson Lumber Co., of Jacksonville, N. C., is the promoter of this new enterprise.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR'S want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR'S want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

Card cabinets for invitations cheap at Myers' & Lewis, No. 8 South Front street.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Starbuck on the Bench—Grand Jury —the Criminal Calendar Taken Up.

The January term of Superior Court for New Hanover county convened yesterday morning in the court house, with his honor Henry R. Starbuck, Judge presiding; M. E. Richardson, Solicitor, and Jno. D. Taylor, Clerk.

The grand jury were drawn and empannelled as follows: W. N. Cronly (foreman), J. E. Hall, E. T. Coghill, W. E. Yopp, E. H. Davis, H. A. J. Skipper, W. B. Mallett, Jefre Hand, W. Graham Herring, J. T. Macumber, P. V. Alderman, W. J. King, W. T. Rogers, E. L. Parker, J. T. Leftwitch, Robert W. Richardson, J. R. Smith and W. G. Farmer.

The criminal docket was taken up and the following cases were disposed of.

State vs. John Pearsall, carrying a concealed weapon. Defendant submitted and was adjudged to pay the costs.

State vs. John Pearsall, assault and battery with a deadly weapon. Defendant submitted and was required to pay the costs.

State vs. Rev. E. H. Hall, bigamy. Nol pros.

State vs. Tom Robins, abandonment. Called and failed. Judgment ni si.

State vs. George Silva, larceny. Defendant submitted to trespass, which was accepted by the State and judgment was suspended on payment of costs.

State vs. W. H. Scott, disorderly conduct. Remanded for trial to the justice who sent the case.

State vs. George Thompson, resisting an officer. Defendant called and failed. Judgment ni si.

State vs. Cato Littleton, assault and battery with a deadly weapon. Defendant being in the county work house the case was continued for the next term of the court.

State vs. E. D. Wessell, costs. Remanded to justice for trial.

State vs. Emanuel Haggett, for costs. Capias.

State vs. Laura Nixon, for costs. Capias.

Fred Harper, Esq., presented his license from the Supreme Court and was admitted to practice.

State vs. Annie Stevens, larceny. Verdict guilty, the jury asking the mercy of the court. Defendant sentenced to four months imprisonment in the County House of Correction. Annie Stevens is the woman who stole $150 worth of flags and other articles from Mr. Kure.

State vs. Tony Ellerbe, assault with a deadly weapon and carrying a concealed weapon. Defendant submitted and judgment was suspended on payment of costs.

State vs. Annie Stevens, larceny. Nol prossed.

State vs. Fritz Bowman and David Wade, larceny. A verdict of trespass was entered, and judgment was suspended. The court ordered that the defendants be discharged.

State vs. Siliva Jones. Appeal from Justice's court, Judge Starbuck reserved decision.

State vs. Cato Waddell and Thomas Newkirk, carrying on business without license. Jury empanelled; judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs. John P. Nelson and William Sheehan, for false imprisonment of Robert Daniels. The attorneys in the case, John D. Bellamy, Jr., for the plaintiff, and E. K. Bryan, Esq., for defendant, agreed on the facts in the case, and the Judge asked them to prepare a special verdict and he would decide the point of law upon which the case rests to-day.

The Court, at 5 p. m., took a recess until to-day at 10 o'clock.

The Venezuelan Question.

The recent lecture by Dr. Hoge on the "Venezuela Question" has created so much interest that it is believed a further discussion would be profitable. The members of the Y. M. C. A. are therefore invited to meet to-night, when each one will be given opportunity to express his own views on the subject. A chairman has been appointed who will keep the discussion strictly to the international issue involved, carefully excluding everything of a partisan or abusive nature.

Concert Next Friday Night.

The members of the Young Men's Christian Association will be given a treat Friday night, by a concert arranged for them with the compliments of Miss Mamie Alderman. Tickets are to be issued free to members, and to members of the Auxiliary, and should be called for Wednesday morning. The programme will consist of orchestral selections, piano recitals by Miss Alderman, songs and readings. Seats may be reserved at Yates' Friday morning.

City Court.

Charles Mazone, a colored man, arrested Saturday night for being drunk and disorderly, was arraigned yesterday before Mayor Harriss, who sentenced Mazone to pay a fine of ten dollars or work twenty days on the streets.

Jas. Wm. Lightheart, the tramp phrenologist who was ordered to leave town Saturday and was again arrested while drunk and disorderly, was fined five dollars, and failing to pay the fine was sentenced to work on the streets for ten days.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopaedia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

MEASLES AND MUMPS

PREVALENT AMONG SCHOOLS IN THE CAROLINAS.

John C. Davis' Escape From the Insane Asylum—Observance of Lee's Birthday in Raleigh—Ball Managers For University Commencement—The Murder Near Linlston—Deaf and Dumb Institution Library—Students Expelled From the State University.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 20.

Prof. Moses, for many years Superintendent of the Raleigh graded schools, but now member of the faculty of Winthrop Normal School, brought a very sick daughter here yesterday from Rock Hill, S. C. Prof. Moses says measles are epidemic in South Carolina, the like never having been known before. He says all schools and colleges are affected. Mumps has broken out, and is following in the path of measles, which has also gained a foothold in North Carolina.

The report of the escape of John C. Davis could not be confirmed until Saturday evening. Then it was learned that Davis left the asylum and went to Central M. E. Church, where he attended prayer meeting, acting in no peculiar manner. He went to Pastor Tuttle's study after the exercises and told him he that he had mortgaged the asylum and was going to build two colleges. Mr. Tuttle took Davis back to the asylum that night. Many persons believe that Davis is doing a splendid piece of acting and that before many months he will disappear as completely as if he were swallowed by the earth.

Mr. C. W. Bullock, a well known painter of Raleigh, died yesterday afternoon of pneumonia.

All State buildings are closed to-day, this being Robert E. Lee's birthday and a legal holiday.

Burton Craige, of Salisbury, has been elected Ball Manager for the University Comencement. The assistants are Messrs. Gudger, Parnell, Thompson, Egerton, Gudger and Williams.

Solicitor Walter E. Daniel has written the authorities at Norfolk, regarding the negro Bell under arrest at Norfolk and who is suspected of having murdered the old umbrella mender at Littleton, N. C. An examination has been made of Bell by the Norfolk authorities. The prisoner stated that he could go right to the man who gave him the old clothes he wore when arrested, which clothes are suspected of being those that were taken from the body of the umbrella man. The clothes were taken from the prisoner when he was arrested in Norfolk and thrown on the garbage pile.

Last year there was a suit in the Superior Court between the Deaf and Dumb institutions at Morganton and Raleigh for the possession of a library which had been left the afflicted by a kind-hearted philanthropist. When the asylum was moved to Morganton, it was evident that there would necessarily be a compromise and the matter was left to the court.

The decision of the court was that the books should be divided in proportion to the number of students. The division was made last week and the books have been shipped. Morganton got by far the best of the deal. The number of students at Morganton was 161; the number here was only 59. The former received 1,196 books and the latter 485. The list contained the Encyclopedia Britannica and the American Cyclopedia.

Seven students have been expelled from the University and eight put on their good behavior. Three have been expelled from Wake Forest.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Jim Young says that a canvass of the Republican State Executive Committee gives Russell eleven votes. He says that Holton is the only one on the committee opposed to fusion.

The Monitor Nantucket.

U. S. Engineer R. W. Milligan, who has been here for the past ten days inspecting the machinery of the *Nantucket* has returned to Washington, D. C., highly pleased with his inspection. He found the engines, boilers and everything pertaining to moving the ship in first-class condition, and paid a very high compliment to Engineer Walter A. Furlong and his two assistant engineers, Pearsall and Scott, for their ability and zeal and the manner in which the machinery was kept.

The only thing found out of order was the revolving turret engine, which has never been used by the N. C. naval batallion, as it was in bad condition when the vessel was sent here; but Engineer Milligan, with a corps of workmen who understood their business, has caused the turret to revolve, and the Reserves are now ready in case of need to fire the big 15-inch turret guns. The Reserves' only hope is now that an inspector will be sent to look after the deck and order a new deck put in, then the *Tucket* will be "O. K."

COTTON FUTURES.

Prices Closed at an Advance with Better Feeling.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The cotton market this morning opened at a slight decline, owing to feeble cables from abroad and remained dull and irregular until late in the day, when a spirited amount of buying took place for long and short account, resulting in a most satisfactory advance, March option climbing to 7.9i. A better feeling seems to exist even against the bearing proclamations that are being daily circulated by the local element who are evidently taking advantage of the small amount of outside business to depress prices on any perceptible recovery. It would appear to us as being conservative to make purchases on further concessions. The report that Ellison would issue a bullish statement to-morrow, based on a crop of 7,000,000 bales, also encouraged purchasers for ultimate purposes. As mirrored in our telegraphic circulars for weeks at what corn and provisions have recorded prolific advances, followers of our advices, had they accepted the opinions expressed, would have been rewarded with substantial profits.

CROLIUS & Co.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

APPOINTMENTS

Wilmington District—W. S. Rone, P. E.

Onslow circuit, Steila—January 25, 26.

Brunswick circuit, Bethel—February 1, 2.

Columbus circuit, Evergreen—February 8th.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Wheatland—February 9th and 10th.

Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh—February 10th.

Elizabeth circuit, Singleton—February 15th and 16th.

Carver's Creek, Wayman—February 22nd and 23rd.

Kenansville circuit and Onslow Mission, Worley Chapel—February 29th and March 1st.

Bladen circuit, Bethlehem—March 7th and 8th.

Magnolia circuit, Centenary—March 14th and 15th.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington Lodge No. 319, A. F. & A. M.

BRETHREN—Regular monthly communication this (Tuesday) evening at 7.30 o'clock. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

jan 21 1t THOS. F. BAGLEY, Secretary.

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Citizen's Building and Loan Association will be held to-night, Tuesday, January 21, 1896, at 8 o'clock, in the City Court room.

JNO. D. BELLAMY, Jr., Jr., jan 21 1t Secretary.

Tar, Honey and Rum

—COMPOUND—

A purely old fashion Home-Made

Cough and Cold Remedy.

No Opiates of any kind. Pure, harmless, effective. Can be given with perfect safety to the youngest and the oldest. Pronounced by the pulpit, the press, and the public to be the greatest Cough Syrup on earth. Made under the personal supervision of

JAMES D. NUTT, Pharmacist, jan 19 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

Early Rose Potatoes.

25 barrels E. R. Potatoes.
40 bags Coffee.
50 bbls. and bags Rice.
700 barrels Flour.
500 bags Flour.
85 Cheese.
10 boxes Codfish. Ask prices.

W. B. COOPER, Wholesale Grocer,

jan 19 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

EARLY OHIO,

Early Rose and Peerless

Seed Potatoes.

Remember the best seed give the best results.

HALL & PEARSALL, Nutt and Mulberry streets.

jan 19 D&W tf

WAR WITH ENGLAND

May interest you as a topic of conversation until Mr. Olney and Lord Salisbury get together. But to derive lasting benefit you ought to discuss and investigate the matter of opening a

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT.

We will pay you 4 per cent. interest on your money.

Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.

J. W. NORWOOD, H. WALTERS, O. SLOAN, President. Vice President. Cashier. jan 19 tf

Cash Paid

—FOR—

Beeswax.

If you have some to sell, ship it to us, and we will allow you

28 Cents Per Pound

Free on board cars or steamer at Wilmington in good sound packages. References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO., Boston, Mass. nov 10 3m Office and Warehouse 36 Central Wharf

SAFES!

All Sizes and Make.

WRITE OR CALL ON

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

12 Market Street,

jan 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Announcement.

I TAKE THIS METHOD of announcing to all my old friends and patrons that I have again located in Wilmington and may be found at Prasley's Barber Shop, No. 11 South Front street, where I will be pleased to see you one and all.

Respectfully, WILLIAM J. STEWART. dec 29 tf

JOHNSON & FORE

For The

NEXT TEN DAYS

—OUR—

Entire Stock

—OF—

Ladies' Capes

—AND—

Jackets

WILL BE SOLD AT

Manufacturers' Costs.

Johnson & Fore,

No. 111 Market St.

WILMINGTON, N. C. jan 19 tf

Clothing!

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.

We intend making a change in our Clothing Department, and in order to do this we will have to make a Clean Sweep.

These Prices are for a short time only:

Men's Wool $6.00 Black Cheviot Suits, $3.50
Brown and Gray $7.00 Suits, $4.50.
Men's Double-breasted All Wool Suit, regular price $7.50, now $4.98.
All Wool $12.50 Pants.
Round Cuts, Square Cuts and Cutaways, 15 different styles, only $7.00.
$15.00 and $18.00 Suits only $9.75.
Big Bargains in Boys' and Children's Suits

Pants! Pants! Pants!

$1.00 Pants, "good value," 65c
$1.75 to $2.00 Pants, your choice $1.35.
All of our $3.00 and $3.00 Pants, $2.50.
One lot of Boys' Overcoats, sizes 15 to 18 years, worth $5.00 to $6.00, now $1.95.
Few Men's $12.50 Overcoats, $8.95.

Remember these prices are for a short time only. Do not wait too long, or you will not find the size you want. Take the street car to

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

'Phone 118. Next Fourth Street Bridge.

Car fare paid on purchases over $3.00. jan 19 tf

Business Change.

WE HAVE PURCHASED THE business of Mrs. W. T. Daggett, and will remove our own large stock of

Paints, Oils, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Etc.,

into the store formerly occupied by her, No 23 Market street. We thank our friends for their liberal patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same. Mr. J. Frank Maunder, who has been with the old firm for the past fifteen years, will remain with us and will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

DIVINE & CHADBOURN.

Having sold my business to Messrs. Divine & Chadbourn, I desire to thank my friends for their generous patronage and bespeak for my successors a continuance of the same.

ELIZA R. DAGGETT.

FOR RENT—Until October 1st, the store at No. 10 Market street, formerly occupied by us.

DIVINE & CHADBOURN. jan 18 1w

J. W. NORWOOD, President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.

W. C. COKER, Jr., Ass't Cashier.

Atlantic National Bank,

Wilmington, N. C.

Liberal Loans made on approved security at Lowest Rates.

No Interest Paid on Deposits.

All Cash Collections remitted for on day of receipt. Accounts of individuals, firms, banks and other corporations solicited. Promptness, Accuracy and Safety Guaranteed.

	Dec. 29, 1894.	Dec. 18, 1894.	Dec. 18 1895.
Surplus and Net Profits	$94,870	$93,000	$93,000
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	2,507	None.	None
Banking House, &c.	10,000	10,000	10,000

Dividends paid past two years, 6 per cent. per annum.

Last installment of capital paid in October, 1893. jan 9 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

No 9 North Front St.,

Our Great January Sale

gets headway as the days go by. Such selling of Silks and Dress Goods, of Muslin Underwear and White Goods and Embroideries as we've been doing for a week past makes the store look as if holiday times were here again. This week some new stocks drop into the rush.

Dress Goods.

Two yards for the price of one; sometimes better than that. Those importers' stocks have upset all previous price ideas. We have gone through all the Dress Goods shelves and brought practically everything to the new price level. In some instances there's but a Dress Pattern of a kind; in others the assortment is unbroken. The reductions are like this:

$2.00 goods at 98c.
$4.00 goods at $2.75.
$3.00 goods at $1.50.
$2.00 goods at $1.00.
$1.50 goods at 75c.
38c Suitings 19c.
45c fancy Jacquards, Cheviots and Check Novelties 25c, 54-inch.
60c all-wool Diagonals, Homespuns and Cheviots, very neat and stylish, 44c yard.
50c English Wool Novelty, Spring effects, 30c.
75c Wool Suiting, stylish striped effects, 50c.
$2 00 Soleil, correct colorings, lustrous finish, $1.25.
$1.25 Mohair and Wool Suiting, Jacquard figures, 85c.
$1.25 44 inch English Tweed Novelty, stylish and serviceable, 50c.
$1.50 French Boucle, quiet plaid effects, 98c.

BLACK GOODS.

Crepon Cheviots 68c and 75c yard; good value at $1 and $1.25.
English Clay Diagonals, 48c.
Bright lustred Mohair, 50c yard.
Wide wale Cheviots, 85c instead of $1.25.
Jacquard Fancies, small, neat effects, 49c.
50-inch Storm Serges, 65c; formerly 90c.
Mourning Veils at special prices.

THE SILK SALE

swings into a new week with almost no end of interesting lots. Think of 200 kinds of Silk in a special sale and hardly two pieces alike! Think of quarter prices on some of them! Is it any wonder that they have made such a stir?

Four Special Lots.

No. 1, 1,000 yards of Silk at 25c.
No. 2, 1,000 yards of Silk at 50c.
No. 3, 1,000 yards of Silk at 75c.
No. 4, 1,000 yards of Silk at 98c.

Women's WRAPS at less than half. Thank the so-far-side-tracked Winter for it. We've taken the stock of Jackets of the best maker. Finest goods up to date.

CARPETS AND RUGS—Prices cut to zero. They must go.

Don't miss our GREAT CLEARING SALE.

Katz & Polvogt,

No. 6 NORTH FRONT ST.

N. B.—Two hundred Corsets worth $2 to $3, including C. P., S. C. and other standard brands this week only 95c. jan 12 tf

OPERA HOUSE.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 21st.

First time in this city of the favorite comedians,

Donnelly and Girard,

and their big company in the great laughing success,

The Rainmakers.

The funniest Comedy ever written. Car loads of special scenery. jan 18 tf

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily paper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months, $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 35 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for o first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

A announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 21, 1896

A SUBJECT OF SPECULATION.

Discussing the approaching bond sale, the Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle* makes the following level-headed remarks:

"Gold is no longer a medium of exchange or an honest standard of value. Its use has become speculative. In the hands of large holders it is made an instrument to compel the Government to issue bonds. It is incredible that bosses in Wall street engaged in banking jimmy gold for greenbacks out of the United States Treasury, and it is still more incredible that a Democratic administration permits this gross wrong, under the plea of preserving the parity, to be perpetrated upon the people of the United States.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan's letter to the President shows great concern for the bondholders and the investment public, but none at all for the great mass of laborers and producers who are robbed and impoverished by the issue of $362,000,000 of bonds, in time of peace, in order to maintain the dishonest standard of gold as a measure of value.

The day will come when those who are engaged in looting the Treasury and impoverishing the people will be ashamed of their michievously destructive work. We do not believe that there is any honesty in any standard or measure of value that impoverishes the great masses of the people, while it enriches the small privileged class who owns or controls the wealth of the country.

"The gold sharks will have themselves to blame when the day of reckoning comes. The South and West cannot stand the injustice and oppression much longer.

"The President informed Congress that if gold and not coin bonds were issued when the $62,000,000 were being negotiated for that the Government would save $16 000,000 in interest. All our laws provide for coin and not gold bonds. If it costs the people $16,000,000 on $62 000,000 how much will it cost them on the $100,000,000 now to be issued? About $30,000,000. This is the unjust tribute that the single gold standard wrings from an oppressed and outraged people. They will be robbed by the gold standard out of $46,000,000 on the issue of $162,000 of bonds."

The editor of the *Chronicle* is a silver man, a free coinage advocate, and a very able one, but the fact that he is a free silver man doesn't lessen one iota the force of the points he makes in this extract. There is not a bond issue made by this Government that is not an additional argument against the single gold standard, and there is not a new bond issue that does not go further to show how absolutely the Treasury and the people of the United States are at the mercy of the gold manipulators and corderers, who in these days go by the name of syndicates.

When it became apparent that there would be another loan call for $50,000,000 or more, the syndicate, headed by J. Pierpont Morgan, which had such a soft snap on the last $50,000,000 bond issue, began to make their plans to take the next one in, and thought they had a pretty dead sure thing on it. Mr. Morgan in his letter announcing the dissolution of the syndicate—dissolved after the alleged fashion of the so-called glass or joint snake, which when hit is said to fly to prices and come together again—tells very candidly the *modus operandi* by which the gold was to be raised to take in the bonds whether for $50,000,000, $100,000,000 or $200,000,000. He attended a conference of some sort in Washington and learned while there that possibly a call might be made for $200,000,000, which it was supposed would be enough to tide this administration over and obviate the necessity of issuing any more bonds, at least until the next administration came in. He at once entered into correspondence with members of the syndicate, with banks in this country, and as there was presumably little disposition by the English money manipulators to invest on account of the Venezuelan land tangle he didn't think it worth while to waste time in corresponding with them, but turned his attention to the money lenders of Germany and succeeded so well all around that he got the $200,000,000 pledged in the event so much might be called for. This correspondence was held on the presumption that the contract was going to be a private one, as the previous one had been, and negotiated about on the same terms. He does not say, nor intimate, that he had any assurances directly or indirectly to that effect, but simply took it for granted.

Later on there was so much talk about a "popular loan" and so much anti-bond talk in Congress that he began to doubt whether his syndicate would get the persimmon after all, and then he dropped a line to the President which was a polite hint to hurry up, lest the syndicate might change its mind and turn the key on its hoarded gold. The response to that epistle was a call for bids for $100,000,000 of bonds, just one-half the amount the syndicate and others had been sounded on. Mr. Morgan was kind enough to say in his letter to the President that if it was decided to give the syndicate the go by and try the plan of raising the desired amount by popular loan they wouldn't sulk, nor throw obstacles in the way, nor whistle down brakes on the Treasury, but would co-operate with him and the Secretary of the Treasury to make the loan a success and that he would urge the individual members of the syndicate to co-operate and take up all the bonds that were not taken by others.

The probabilities are that Mr. Morgan, who then had an eye to business, felt pretty sure that he and his fellow syndicate men, whether acting in their individual or collective capacity, had a clinch on the bulk of the loan, for he and they were in a position to control most of the available gold, and he knew what he and they could do by the correspondence he had with the bankers of this country and of Germany. He ascertained just how much gold could be brought to light, just how much each of the banks with which he had corresponded had to invest in that way, and knowing that knew about how much was likely to to be subscribed, how much there would be left, and what he could figure on. Controlling the bulk of the available gold of course the members of the syndicate who fully understood each other—although the syndicate is formally dissolved—know just how to bid to get as much of the loan as they desire.

It was reported sometime ago after the call for bids was made, but before the dissolution of the syndicate, that Mr Morgan said the syndicate would get the whole loan because it would make such an offer as could not be duplicated by any other bidder and that this offer would be so advantageous that the Government could not resist it. Of course men who individually, acting in concert, or collectively, acting as one, who have $200,000,000 at their disposal, and for investment, can afford to make a more seductive offer than a man with $50,000 or $500,000, on the principle that in the scramble the big dog stands a much better chance of getting the bone than the small dog. And that's the way it is very likely to pan out.

While the Treasury is dependent on gold and must have it, and blindly and stubbornly relies upon that and refuses to avail itself of the "coin" which the law authorizes it to use, and a dozen or so of men can gobble up and corner all the available gold in sight, the Treasury will always be at their mercy, as it is now, and the Treasury and the people will suffer as they do now.

MINOR MENTION.

Between the gold raiders and the pension raiders the United States Treasury is kept on the ragged edge. When the pensions get in such a shape that the country begins to congratulate itself that the top notch has been reached and that a gradual decrease of the amount required to pay pensions might naturally be expected, some fellow bobs up in Congress with some bill or amendment to existing laws by which millions more may be added, and yet there is so much politics in pensions that the average Congressman tackles those movements very gingerly, if at all. Even the papers in the North which have the reputation of being very honest and brave are very shy about attacking these schemes of plunder, and many which know they are schemes to plunder the Treasury give them tacit if not open support because there is politics in them and no politics in opposing them. The New York *Sun* does itself the credit to stand between the Treasury and the new raiders, and the *Sun* cannot be charged with unfriendliness to the soldier, because its editor-in-chief was, during the days of sectional conflict, Assistant Secretary of War, but has candor enough to condemn the propositions now pending to add millions to the pension bill, on which he thus comments:

"Congressman Bartlett deserves the hearty support of the people in his fight against the new series of efforts to enlarge the pension rolls. The country has been more than generous in its pensions outlays. They reached in 1893 the enormous amount of $156,000,000, and last year they were about $140,000,000. Such annual sums, thirty years after the civil war, are prodigious, and it is unworthy treatment of this liberality to try to carry pension outlays beyond reason and very far beyond need.

During the debate on this subject it was asserted that pensions cannot be called burdens, because the money for them goes back to the people; but, as Mr. Barslett quickly replied, on the principle you could go on forever, taxing the many, more and more, for the benefit of the few, on the ground that the few are a part of the people. Mr. Bartlett finds himself in accord with our pension legislation up to the dependent act of June 27, 1890, and say that even this act, although its logical justification is very doubtful, may now well be suffered to remain on the statute books. He would also gladly double the present pension rates in cases of total disability, as where men lost the sight of both eyes or lost both arms or both legs in the war.

"But what do we find in the present bill? The act of 1890 gave a pension of $12 a month, making $144 a year, to the widow of any soldier who had no means of support other than her daily labor, and it was held to be a most liberal provision. Yet the pending bill goes further, and gives her the $144 even if she has 'a net income' up to and not exceeding $600 a year. She might have a homestead and the income on $10,000 of invested property, or even more under rulings as to what 'net' income shall be, and yet draw the pension.

"Such an enlargement of the scope of the dependent act of 1890 is obviously against its spirit and even its title. It might result, according to one estimate, in adding 25,000, and, according to another, in adding 50,000 persons to the rolls, whose cases that act did not consider as coming within its purpose. It is clearly an instance of needless and indefensible enlargements of pension outlays."

* * *

England is the great land grabber of the world, but she is not the only one, for there is not a nation in Europe which is not engaged more or less in that business. Africa has been an inviting field for a good many of them as the following figures giving the amount of territory which they have gobbled in that country will show:

	Sq. miles.	Population.
Great Britain	3 570,936	40 763 000
France	2,909 694	28,788,000
Portugal	841 035	5.416 000
Spain	203,767	437 000
Germany	822 000	5.950.000
Italy	602,900	6,300 000

They cannot claim this by the right of discovery, but do, we suppose, by the right of exploration and treaty, which simply means going in and beating the natives, who didn't have the power to resist them, out of all the territory wanted, which didn't trench upon what had been previously gobbled by some other power. This list does not cover all the land claimed by these powers, for Belgium owns the Congo State, and England practically has domain over Egypt, although Turkey holds nominal ownership. England has just concluded a fracas with the King of Ashantee and brought him to terms, which will very likely result in a gobble of more territory, and Italy is waging a war on the tribes bordering on the chunk she claims which will probably end in adding some more to that. If there is any left to the natives which is worth gobbling it must be very little. What is the result of all this going to be? Can the black man survive in the onward march of the more aggressive and better equipped white man filled with a passion for empire and gain? Did the red man of the Western hemisphere hold out against the white invader? What reason is there to believe that the black man of Africa will be any more fortunate than the red man of the Americas? None. He must go as the red man has gone. He may survive for a time but it will be by taking refuge in inhospitable regions where the white man does not care to go.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—The employes who were thrown out by the closing of the United States mint here will be glad to know that the Government has decided to coin 53,000,000 of silver dollars and that operations will probably be resumed on the first of next month.—*New Orleans, States, Dem.*

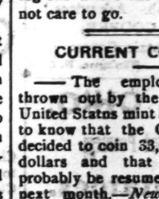
—The Boer Government sends a very reassuring cable message to the *World*. Americans in the Republic, it assures us, need no protection whatever. The only Americans there are who are in any danger are those which joined in an enterprise which, the Boers think, had for its object the overthrow of the Republic, and these, we assured by the Boer Government, will have a fair trial and perfect justice. It is only fair to say that the history of the Boers fully justifies confidence in these promises.—*New York Herald.*

—Balfour's speech at Manchester is of value to the people of this country, as showing the English point of view on current international questions. As he and his audience saw the Transvaal difficulty, it was preposterous for the Boers to attempt to govern the Uitlanders, because the latter "are vastly in the majority, paying the greater portion of the taxes, and not having the smallest share in the Government." On the same principle the tenants on Mr. Balfour's estates should pay him no rent, because they are many while he is but one.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

HEART DISEASE, like many other ailments when they have taken hold of the system, never gets better of its own accord, but *Constantly grows worse*. There are thousands who know they have a defective heart, but will not admit the fact. They don't want their friends to worry, and *Don't know what to take for it*, as they have been told time and again that heart disease was incurable. Such was the case of Mr. Silas Farley of Dyesville, Ohio who writes June 29, 1894, as follows:

"I had heart disease for 23 years, my heart hurting me almost continually. The first 15 years I doctored all the time, trying several physicians and remedies, until my last doctor told me it was only a question of time as I could not be cured. I gradually grew worse, very weak, and completely discouraged, until I lived, propped half up in bed, because I *couldn't lie down* nor sit up. Thinking my time had come I told my family what I wanted done when I was gone. But on the first day of March on the recommendation of Mrs. Fannie Jones, of Anderson, Ind., I commenced taking *Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart* and wonderful to tell, in ten days I was working at light work and on March 29 commenced framing a barn, which is heavy work, and I have put a day since. I am 56 years old, 6 ft. 4½ inches and weigh 200lbs. *I believe I am fully cured*, and I am now only anxious that everyone shall know of your wonderful remedies."

Dyesville, Ohio. SILAS FARLEY.



Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it druggist sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5 or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure
Restores Health

BACK ACHES and KIDNEY PAIN relieved in one minute by Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters. 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS office. Suitable for wrapping paper.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Nashville Optic: Mrs. Mary Friar died in this place last Thursday. She formerly ran a boarding house here and was well known to the traveling public.

Salisbury *World*: Little Archie, the 18-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Luther Misenheimer, on Chestant Hill, died this morning at 9 o'clock. The little fellow some time ago swallowed a plum seed and his death was the result.

—Charlotte *News*: Beach Cliff Alliance Hall in Long Creek township, was burned last Tuesday night. The fire was accidental and originated from a defective stove flue. The building was a large one, one of the best halls in the county.

—Winston *Sentinel*: Sheriff Wray, of Rockingham county, got even with the stove peddlers who have been doing business in that county. They refused to pay the privilege tax and left the county. The officer garnished several parties who had bought stoves on time, thus securing double the amount of taxes, about $400, and the cost.

—Greenville *Reflector*: We are pained to chronicle the death of Mr. H. B. Barber, which took place on Wednesday at his home about three miles from town. As was sitting at the table and complained of a pain in his leg and soon another in the temple. A messenger was hastened to town for a physician but before he arrived Mr. Barber died.

—Greensboro *Record*: C. W. Tate, of the revenue force, returned this morning from Jackson and Swain counties, where he had first-rate luck, capturing four blockade stills, 5,000 gallons of beer, two barrels of brandy, and a Mulligan rifle that will shoot to kill half a mile off. Six prisoners were also captured and sent to Asheville Court.

—Charlotte *Observer*: Mr. Robert H. Weddington died yesterday morning at 11.15 o'clock at his home 208 West Second street. He had been in failing health for some months. —— The management of the Monroe Cotton Mills, of which Mr. O. P. Heath, of Charlotte, is president, has decided to double the capacity of the mill as soon as the necessary machinery can be placed for that purpose.

—Raleigh *Press-Visitor*: This morning a reporter was shown a curiosity in the way of an ear of corn. It was said last summer that the heat was so intense that in some instances growing corn was popped by the sun. This was the case with the ear in question. It was grown on Commissioner Patterson's western farm, and was a fine variety of thin shell popcorn. The white flakes of popped grains stood out all along the ear.

TWINKLINGS.

—The thin one—"Dear me! You are losing all your outlines."

The fat one—"And you are getting to be nothing else."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—"Have we won another victory over the Cubans?" asked one Spanish officer. "Yes," replied another. "It is just going to press now."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—"There goes the General."

"General! General of what?"

"Oh, that's all right. He has more right to the title than lots of other who use it. He's general utility man in a theatre."—*Chicago Post.*

—Fred—All these articles about the danger of contagion from kissing are very alarming, don't you think?

Dora—M'yes—but we women greatly admire courage in a man.—*Illustrated Bits.*

—"Miss Bobleigh says she dreamed of me," said Willie Washington. "Indeed?" "Yes. And she also says that's the last mince pie she's ever going to touch."—*Cleveland World.*

—Hoar—Why do you call Colonel Warbluff's wife a peach? She's not handsome.

Joax—No; but she gets around the kernel so easily and naturally.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Elderly Climbers.

Most of us have, at some time or other, climbed a mountain and felt some slight and unaccountable effects from either the rarity of the air or giddiness on looking back at the distance traversed. I have been informed by a traveler of repute that mountain sickness is now a well developed complaint which frequently attacks people who, on and after middle age, take to unaccustomed climbing. This fact adds a new terror to existence. Seasickness we know, and, it takes many journeys to outgrow, but I always thought that we were safe on land. From what my informant said, I am rather inclined to believe that such troubles are due, in great part, to the overwrought nervous systems of many people, who rush through existence with the speed, noise and rattle of the Scotch express. The art of being lazy has gone to join the art of being contented, and left, as its successor, a condition of nervous excitement that must make life almost undurable to a well regulated mind.

It is perhaps a good thing that nature demands her penalty for misdirected energy, and she certainly finds a new complaint for every new indiscretion. The folly of madly rushing over mountains without any provocation beyond a healthy bank balance has attracted her attention; hence mountain sickness. And, although we may endeavor to cheat in many ways, nature's retribution is invariably bound to come, even after many years, when we feel inclined to claim a statute of limitations for the benefit of long forgotten indiscretions.—London Sketch.

Molten Cargo.

Great pots of molten metal go daily skimming along the Erie railroad from the Cleveland Rolling Mills company's central blast furnace to the Newburg mills. The plan is a perfect success.

It takes just 15 minutes for the metal, after it is poured into the big ladle cars, to reach the mixer in the mills, some five miles away. Eight trips are made a day, as follows: At 6:20, 8:30 and 11:20 o'clock in the morning, at 2:10 and 4:10 o'clock in the afternoon and three trains at night. These trips are made at a time when the tracks are practically cleared. Thus delays are avoided, which would be expensive, for if long continued the metal would cool, and the purpose of the special delivery thus be defeated. At the rolling mills the car is raised on a hoist to the mixer, the ladle is tipped by machinery, and the liquid metal poured into the mixer. Relieved of their load, the cars amble back to the furnace at their leisure, in time for the next trip.

About 500 tons of hot metal are thus carried every day over this long railroad route. The Cleveland Rolling Mill company has to pay a pretty figure for the freightage, it is said, but there is economy in the operation.—Cleveland Leader.

Barney's Maxims.

Barney Barnato is full of homely maxims, most of which he started with in life. One of them is, "Never let a man put his hand on you without giving him 'what for,' and always have the first hit." Another is: "You have no right to spoil another man's game as long as he plays it cleverly. He will expose himself soon enough when he ceases to be clever at it." Yet two more: "Never play the game above the people's heads, but as they think they understand it. You have a bit in hand every time, then," and "Always wind up with a good curtain and bring it down before the public gets tired or has had time to find you out."

The first provincial newspaper in England is said to have been the Norwich Postman. It was published about 1706 at the price of 1 penny, but "a halfpenny not refused." It was about the size of a sheet of note paper.

All the Essentials.

"Yes, sir," said the promoter, "the railroad is assured. The company has been formed, the stock subscribed, and the receiver appointed. Oh, we are hustlers."—Detroit Tribune.

HER UNIQUE TRADE.

A WOMAN WHO EARNS A LIVING AS A PROFESSIONAL FINDER.

Her Field of Work Is the Shopping District of a Large City—Her Method Is to Go Along the Main Street Looking For Valuables—Her Best Find.

There is a woman in Philadelphia whose business it is to walk the principal streets during shopping hours, keeping her eyes on the pavement for lost articles.

Years ago she used to ply the trade of "professional finder" in New York and did uncommonly well, until competition became too keen. Then she moved to Boston, where it is said no one ever dropped anything save an occasional "V," the result of pernicious anglomania. From the Hub she came to Philadelphia, and here she expects to remain until business becomes dull.

This is her method. About 11 o'clock, by which time women from neighboring towns have reached the city on the hunt for bargains, Chestnut street is usually a crowded thoroughfare. Mme. de Blanque's "beat" is between Eighth and Broad, invariably on the south side. Her gait, while slow, is not sufficiently lagging to attract attention and her eyes are, metaphorically, searchlights. If the young lady in front drops her Trilby locket, of no intrinsic value, to be sure, though dear from association, madame deftly picks it up and—walks on. Later, a woman looking like a local express, so laden with bundles of every size and shape, hurries along, intent only upon catching a suburban train. She drops her pocketbook. Empty, most likely, and yet it may contain a check, receipt, and half a dozen minor things of importance only to the owner. That, too, finds its way into madame's capacious pocket.

Sometimes it's a bit of jewelry, now and then a gem of value. Once it happened to be a new set of teeth in a black silk bag; another time a bundle of letters, pulsating billets they were, and the owner paid well for their return. The whole transaction was conducted through the personal column of a morning paper. A newly married couple lost not only their money, which the bride carried, but their Camden certificate as well, that had been crowded into a small compartment of the unfortunate pocketbook.

After finding the things the lost and found columns of the principal dailies are carefully read, and madame corresponds with the advertiser, or, in the event of a find like the bundle of love letters, madame advertises to the effect that such a bundle has been found, and owner may regain same by paying expenses. As to charges, naturally they depend altogether upon the value of the find.

"For instance," said Mme. De Blanque, "not many months ago I found a gentleman's wallet containing two government bonds, some newly bought railroad stock and several $100 bills. It belonged to a man living up town. He always carried a large amount of money about—in fact, was cranky on the subject of bonds.

"Well, I answered his ad. He made an appointment, and after describing the contents of the wallet, etc., I handed him his property. He thanked me profusely and gave me $1 to defray my expenses, he said. That," continued my friend, "was the meanest customer I ever had.

"My best work financially occurred in New York. Both parties are dead now, so I may have no hesitancy in giving the story for the first time, although of course I shall mention no names.

"In front of Brentano's I noticed a young woman, handsomely gowned, look about expectantly, call a hansom, and just as she was about to step in drop a package. Mine is a trade of opportunities. The lady's loss was my transitory gain. A professional finder never opens anything on the street. When I reached home that afternoon, I inspected the package and judge of my disappointment to find it contained a dozen cabinet portraits of two ordinary people, a man and woman.

"The next day a morning paper advertised for a bundle lost near Brentano's; large reward if delivered at once to X., Studio building.' Now what could there be in an ordinary photo of a prosaic married couple, no doubt, to create such anxiety as I could read between the lines of the ad.?

"That same evening another ad. appeared in all the papers, which read: 'One hundred dollars, and no questions, will be paid for bundle lady dropped near Brentano's; call room 46, Park Avenue hotel.' I waited. Two different people after that bundle. Sure enough, more personals appeared next morning, and which to answer was a question. In a case of two evils it is better to have no election, so I chose both. My answers were guarded, and I gave the postoffice address only.

"Just as I anticipated, I received two replies, both brief. One said: 'Bring bundle to my room at hotel. If it is what I expect, I will pay you $100 cash. If not, will pay for your trouble, etc. Room 46.' The other read: 'Bring bundle to room 16, Studio building. If it is what I have lost, will pay you anything reasonable.'

"To make a long story short I called first at the Studio building. The occupant of room 16 was the lady I had seen drop the package. She grasped my hand vehemently.

"'You have the pictures with you?' she asked feverishly.

"'Yes.'

"'And your price?'

"'The other party offered me $150.'

"'Then I'll double it.' And she counted out six $50 bills.

"The lady in the photograph had been indiscreet. Her husband had filed a petition for absolute divorce," continued Mme. de Blanque, "and the photographs would have been used against her. She paid well to have even the plate from the photographer and naturally was much concerned when both it and the pictures were lost. The case never came to trial, for the husband died suddenly and his wife followed him a year afterward.

"That," concluded the professional finder, "was my most profitable find."—Philadelphia Times.

The Age of Discretion.

We hear a great deal about arriving at the age of discretion. I thought it meant somewhere about 21, but there are so many men of 30 and 40 and 50 who have not yet reached it that I want the inventor of the expression to tell me what it is. In fact, I came across an old man of 60 the other day who was a bigger fool than when a boy of 10. When does a man quit being a fool?—New York Press.

Saved.

"Oh," she said, "your conduct is enough to make an angel weep!"

"I don't see you shedding any tears," he retorted, and his tact saved the day.—Detroit Free Press.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

PAIN KILLER

is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

Pain-Killer is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

Pain-Killer IS THE BEST remedy, known for Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Pain-Killer BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, &c.

Pain-Killer is the well tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand. Used internally or externally with certainty of relief.

IS RECOMMENDED

By Physicians, by Missionaries, by Ministers, by Mothers, by Nurses in Hospitals.

BY EVERYBODY.

Pain-Killer is a Medicine Chest in itself, and few vessels leave port without a supply of it.

As a family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS."

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Doctor Malot.

M. Hector Malot, who passes for a great author, announces that, having made a fortune, he has retired from literature. He says that no one but a novelist knows how arduous is the work of writing novels, and, while he is persuaded that his imagination is as active as ever, he wants rest and the opportunity to enjoy life. He has worked hard, having studied the theory of heat to write one book, spent three months in the cotton factories for another, and, he tells us, even spent the same length of time exploring the ruins of Rome. He chose his own subjects and indulged his own tastes and let no editor, not even M. Buloz, browbeat him. He is certainly entitled to his rest, but there is something disquieting in his remark that he has in his desk sketches for ten more novels and plots for others in his head. That retirement has somewhat the air of a "positively final last appearance."—New York Tribune.

Ancient Animal Tracks.

Amherst college, at Amherst, Mass., has a collection of 30,000 tracks made ages ago by birds and reptiles. These impressions left on the red sandstone are of all sizes, from those that might have been made by mice up to those of elephantine magnitude. The largest are by what was significantly named the Brontozoum giganteum, literally the great thunder beast.

The Wrong Name.

In applying for a marriage license a Chicago man signed the name of his employer to the affidavit and was compelled, when he discovered his mistake an hour later, to have the clerk make out another document. The man explained that for many years he had been accustomed to sign his chief's name to business papers, and it had become a sort of second nature.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev J Gundecman, of Dimondale, Mich, we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery, it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at R R BELLAMY'S drug store. Regular size 50c and $1 00.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2-lb jute		5½
Standard	7½@	8¼
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ₩ lb	13½@	14
Sides ₩ lb	7½@	7¾
Shoulders ₩ lb	6 @	6½
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ₩ lb	5½@	5
Shoulders ₩ lb	5½@	4¾
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00 @	1 10
New New York, each	1 30 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ₩ lb	26 @	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15 @	
Northern	22 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	@	47½
Virginia Meal	43½@	45
COTTON TIES— ₩ bundle	@	55
CANDLES— ₩ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	35
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	9 @	10
COFFEE— ₩ lb—		
Laguyra	27 @	28
Rio	20 @	22
	19½@	20
DOMESTIC—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard	6 @	6½
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS— ₩ dozen	10 @	10½
FISH		
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 25 @	3 50
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel	5 00 @	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring ₩ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5 @	6
" Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR— ₩ barrel—		
Low grade	2 75 @	3 00
Choice	3 25 @	3 50
Straight	3 75 @	3 85
Fine Patent	@	4 25
GLUE— ₩ lb	07½@	10
GRAIN— ₩ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	40 @	45
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	37½@	40
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	37½@	38½
Oats, from store	30@	35
Oats, Rust Proof	40 @	45
Cow Peas	60 @	60
HIDES, ₩ lb—		
Green	@	6
Dry	@	9
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—		
Eastern	@	1 00
Western	@	90
North River	@	65
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	3 @	3½
LARD, ₩ lb		
Northern	6½@	8@
North Carolina	5 @	10
LIME, ₩ barrel		1 25
LUMBER(city measure) ₩ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, common	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, planed	16 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	22
" " in bbls	@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	26 @	27½
" " in bbls	28 @	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12 @	14
" in bbls	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	18 @	20
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis	@	2 30
PORK, ₩ barrel—		
City Mess	10 00@	10 50
Rump	@	10 00
Prime	@	10 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10 @	22
SALT, ₩ sack, Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	65
Lisbon	@	65
Asiatic	@	65
on 100 Sacks	60 @	65
SHINGLES, 2-inch, ₩ M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	3 00 @	5 00
Cypress Heart	4 00 @	5 00
Cypress Hearts	@	7 50
SUGAR— ₩ lb—Standard Granul'd	4½@	4¾
Standard A	@	4½
White Ex. C	@	4¼
Extra C, Golden	4 @	4¼
C, Yellow	@	4
SOAP, ₩ lb—Western	3½@	4
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00 @	14
" R. O. "	@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Hewn	12 @	9 00
Mill Prime	10 @	7 00
Mill Run	9 @	6 00
Common Mill	8 00 @	6 00
Inferior to Ordinary	5 00 @	5 00
TAR, ₩ barrel	1 75 @	
TURPENTINE, ₩ gallon	26 @	
North Carolina	1 00 @	
WOOL— ₩ lb	24 @	25
Tarred, ₩ barrel	18½@	
Sorts	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 20.

[Holiday at the Produce Exchange. No transactions in naval stores or cotton.]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Evening—Money on call was quoted to-day at 3@4 per cent.; last loan at 3 and closing offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. Sterling exchange was firm; actual business in bankers' bills 487¼@488 for sixty days and 489 @489¼ for demand. Commercial bills 486¾@487¼. Government bonds steady; State bonds dull; Railroad bonds easier; silver at the board was quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 20—Evening—Cotton quiet but steady; middling gulf 8 7-16c; middling 8 3-16c.

Cotton futures—market closed steady; January and February 7 88, March 7 93, April 7 99, May 8 04, June 8 07, July and August 8 10, September 7 83, October 7 70, November 7 48. Sales 105 300 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 950 bales; gross 89 67 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,085 bales; to France 1,101 bales; to the Continent 6,879 bales; forwarded 350 bales; sales 2,737 bales, sales to spinners 791 bales; stock (actual) 188,347 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 18,378 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,559 bales; to France 1,011 bales; to the Continent 18,669 bales; stock 982,745 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 31,610 bales; exports to Great Britain 16,889 bales; to France 4,536 bales; to the Continent 40,263 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 3,801,241 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,192,148 bales; exports to France 847

Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

ONE-HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S

is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

feb 4 1y

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted Muscles,
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Eruptions,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Hoof Ail,
Burns,	Stitches,	Screw Worms,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Swinney,
Stings,	Backache,	Saddle Galls,
Bites,	Galls,	Piles.
Bruises,	Sores,	
Bunions,	Spavin Cracks.	
Corns,		

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

BIG G — CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

dec 27 1y fr su we

The Morning Star.

THE SOUL.

Body, mind and soul—
These are the earthly trinity.
Two parts of it are finite;
The other part is infinite.
The body and the mind
Stop in the grave.
The soul goes onward,
Not as man shaped it,
To fit the human body
And the mortal mind,
But as God made it,
So it goes to him
Unchanged.

—W. J. Lampton in New York Sun.

A VERY DANIEL INDEED.

If You Haven't the Money, You Can't Pay, Decided the Policeman.

A policeman accomplished a delicate piece of diplomacy the other afternoon at Cathedral parkway and Columbus avenue. Excavations are in progress there for a new building, and a gang of Italian laborers are doing the work under the eye of a boss of their own nationality. As the writer approached the spot a young Italian laborer was angrily exchanging words with the foreman. He carried his coat on one arm and over the opposite shoulder was slung his shovel, which he removed and shook in the intensity of his gesticulation. Suddenly he saw a policeman near by, and he made a dash for the bluecoat and asked for his assistance.

The officer came along with the Italian, and the two joined the foreman. The policeman, who was an Irishman some 40 years old, wore a magisterial air, looked patronizingly and kindly upon the two Italians, who spoke good English, and then he listened gravely to their tale of woe. The boss had discharged the young fellow on the spot, alleging that he did not do his work satisfactorily. The young man wanted his wages up to date. The policeman thought that this was only fair and so told the foreman.

"But I haven't the contractor's money," exclaimed the foreman. "Let him go to the office. His time is there, and he'll get his money."

The policeman looked as wise as an owl, and then turning to the young Italian he thus delivered judgment: "The best thing you can do is to go to the office and get your money. If he (pointing to the foreman) can discharge you on the spot, you ought to get your money on the spot. But, you see, the foreman hain't got it."

The policeman gave his thumb a jerk toward the street, the young Italian took the hint and with a sorrowful but resigned air started on his mission to the office.

"I think my view of the justice of the situation was right," said the officer a moment later, "but how could the fellow get his money from a man who didn't have it? Anyhow, I saved a rumpus." So he did.—New York Tribune.

The Sight of Birds.

Birds are commonly credited with an extraordinary range of vision. Circumstances lend aid to the development of the mental factors in their case. The usual distance at which terrestrial species use their eyes is limited by the ground horizon. But in the case of the soaring birds, such as vultures and eagles, the horizon, the natural limit of sight, is enormously extended.

Macgillivray early noted that though birds of prey have orbits of great size—the eyeball of the common buzzard being 1⅛ inches in diameter—they do not, as a rule, soar when seeking their prey.

The eagle when hunting flies low, just as do the sparrow hawk and the henharrier. Yet the vultures and condors, birds which admittedly do soar when seeking food, have been proved to find carrion by sight. A carcass was covered with canvas and some offal placed upon it. The vultures saw this, descended and ate it and then sat on the covered portion within a few inches of a putrid carcass. When a hole was made in the covering, they saw and attacked the food below. But the rapid congregation of vultures from a distance to a carcass is probably due to their watching their neighbors, each of which is surveying a limited area. Charles Darwin pointed out that in a level country the height of sky commonly noticed by a mounted man is not more than 15 degrees above the horizon, and a vulture on the wing at the height of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet would probably be two miles distant and invisible. Those which descend rapidly and appear to have come from beyond the range of human sight were perhaps hovering vertically over the hunter when he killed his game.—London Spectator.

SPLITTING BANK NOTES.

One of the Most Ingenious Devices of Counterfeits.

Many devices have been resorted to by counterfeiters to raise genuine bank notes, as well as manufacture bogus ones, but one of the most novel came to light recently at the United States subtreasurer's office in this city. The scheme consisted of splitting a $5 and $1 note and then pasting the back of the $1 to the front of the $5 note and the front of the $1 note on the back of a $5 note. The mechanical part of the work was excellently done, but the fraud could be detected the moment the note was turned over.

An effort had been made to change the "one" to "five" on the "one" side of the new combined note, but it was done so clumsily that the fraud would have been seen at a glance, and the only hope of passing the notes as fives would have been to pass them over with the $5 side up and trust to the man receiving it not to turn it over before putting it away. The doctored notes came to the subtreasury through one of the banks, with the request that they be allowed whatever the notes were worth. The government always redeems notes from the face value, and as the faces in this case were of a $1 and a $5 note $6 was allowed. It is not known whether the bank was caught on the split notes or not.

A cleverly executed counterfeit $5 national bank note was also detected at the subtreasury the other day. It was on the First National bank of Tamaqua and was burned in several places, to give it an old appearance, and then pasted on a piece of paper, as if to hold it together. The fraud was first detected by turning over one of the corners and discovering a misspelled word on the back.

Another trick resorted to frequently is to attempt to raise notes by pasting on an additional cipher taken from a revenue stamp. Experts can, however, detect such a scheme at a glance by the picture on the note, the same picture never appearing on notes of different denominations.

A counterfeit in which it is hard to see where the profit comes in is the pen and ink imitation, all the lines and shadings being made by hand. With the skill and time required for such a work there can be little if any profit in it.

Probably the most perfect counterfeit silver dollar ever turned out was detected not long ago. The coin was the same size as the genuine dollar, and the die was perfect down to the minutest detail. The counterfeit was only detected by its weight, and the maker evidently overlooked the fact he might make a dollar of full weight and yet make a handsome profit, owing to the difference in value of the coin and the bullion in it. That the bulk of the metal used in this case was silver was shown by the true ring of the coin.

The most surprising thing about counterfeiters is that they make so many bogus coins of small denomination. A great many of these are pennies, which contain apparently the full quantity of copper, and it is hard to see where any large profit can be made. The makers of these are mostly foreigners, who are content to operate for small profits. In the case of dimes and quarters many are made with the full quantity of metal, but the designs are so imperfect that they can readily be detected.—Philadelphia Record.

Gaining and Growing.

Year's Record of a New North Carolina Enterprise.

CONQUERING OPPOSITION.

Now Among the Foremost Enterprises of the State.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

Twenty Per Cent. Dividend to Policy Holders.

The Southern Stock-Mutual Insurance Company Facts and Figures Showing why it Pays to Insure with a Home Company.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Jan. 16.—(Staff Correspondence.)—There is no more healthy indication of the advance North Carolina is making in her ideas and methods of business than the growing sense of the importance of buying at home and keeping our money at home, and sending abroad only for those wants which cannot be supplied at home.

About twelve months ago a few of the most prominent and substantial business men of the State were led by their observation of the large amounts of money which are annually drained out of the State in payment for insurance against fire, to organize a home insurance company, with the double purpose of reducing the cost of insurance, and keeping in the State a part of the vast amount which is sent out of it by our people from year to year.

The company was incorporated under the name of the Southern Stock-Mutual Insurance Company of Greensboro. The company has just closed its first fiscal year, and its first annual meeting was held to day.

The plan upon which it was organized was a very practical one, at the same time a very liberal one, and commended itself at once to a number of the leading and most successful business men in the State. The twenty men who constitute the company represent five to six millions of wealth, and the name of every one of them is a synonym of integrity and business ability. The first put up a guarantee of the policies of the company of one hundred thousand dollars, and by reference to the charter, which will be found in the Private Acts, of 1895, it will be observed that the policy-holders are absolutely secured for this amount, and that under the plan of the company every holder has every protection that is available in safe and sound insurance.

It is only fair to state that for the lines of insurance written by this company, distributed and selected as they are, it would be difficult to obtain a stronger or safer policy.

I am told that the company has persistently refused to countenance any cut rate business, and that the established rates, which the experience of other companies has shown to be adequate, have been scrupulously adhered to. But there is a provision in profits over and above the stock-holders' reserve of 10 per cent., and the necessary re-insurance reserve, be annually returned as a dividend to the policy holders.

This feature, it seems, has brought down upon the company the combined opposition of the insurance fraternity, including both the insurance companies and their local representatives, forming the Southeastern Tariff Association. This feature, however, as is evidenced by the splendid showing the company has made during its first year, even against this opposition, is popular and will doubtless become more and more so as increased business and its able and economical management more clearly demonstrates its practicability and fairness.

The 20 per cent. returned to the policy-holders at the first annual meeting of the company, is a knock-down argument in favor of this plan.

It is a wise policy that the company has adopted and a safe plan of the mutual insurance to make a profit before returning it to the assured, and it is a perfectly safe, perfectly fair and very commendable business principle that returns a liberal share of this profit to those who have done most to make it. The most commendable feature in the plan of the company is, that while it admits its policyholders to participate in the profits, they assume no liability whatever, the policies being absolutely non-assessable. The charter of the company makes this strong and clear as it is possible to make it. It would seem to be impossible to devise a policy that would give the policy-holder greater security and at the same time greater advantages.

That the plan of returning to policy-holders annually all profits save the fixed and necessary reserves is a popular one goes without the saying. That it is feasible, practicable, and in keeping with principles of safe and sound insurance seems to have been clearly demonstrated by the wonderful success of the Stock Mutual during its first year.

Being in Greensboro on the occasion of the first annual meeting, held in the company's home office here to-day, and believing that it would be of interest to the people of the State to know something of the results which have been accomplished by this most promising North Carolina enterprise, I sought an interview with the company's efficient Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. A. W. McAlister, and was gratified to learn that the company had overcome all obstacles and had just closed up its fiscal year with a remarkably good showing.

"With the exception of two companies the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company and the Continental Fire Insurance Company, both of New York, our company has met with the combined opposition of the insurance fraternity," said Mr. McAlister, "for the sole reason that it is the plan of this company to share its profits with its policy-holders. These two companies however, are among the foremost of American insurance companies, their combined assets amounting to over eight millions of dollars. They have refused to take any part in the concerted and continued opposition which has been directed by the Southeastern Tariff Association against the Southern Stock Mutual Insurance Company, and this should be duly appreciated by all friends of our home enterprise."

As always happens when it is attempted to suppress a worthy enterprise, opposition merely serves to stimulate and develop and strengthen, and as will be seen from the company's first annual statement, this company has risen above every difficulty and won a well-merited success, at which the good people of North Carolina will greatly rejoice.

The following is a statement of the business of the company for the year ending December 31st, 1895, which, at my request, was furnished by the Secretary and Treasurer.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT.

January 1st, 1896.

Premium receipts,		$18,502 85
Less return premiums on cancelled policies,		654 54
		$17,848 31
Interest and miscellaneous gains,		324 24
Losses,	$1,348 33	
Reinsurance,	238 72	
Expenses and commission to agents,	5,309 34	
Dividends to policy holders,	2,351 96	
Net balance	8,924 15	
	$18,172 55	$18,172 55

ASSETS.

Capital,		$100,000 00
Guaranteed reserve 10 per cent,	$1,784 83	
Additional reserve for reinsurance, 40 per cent,	$7,139 33	
Total reserve for reinsurance, 50 per cent,		8,924 15
Total assets,		$103,934 15

"There are some striking facts contained in this statement," continued Mr. McAlister, "which are of more than usual interest."

"1. Out of sixty-five insurance companies, most of them have been operating in the State for many years, only ten of them did a larger business for 1895 than the Southern Stock Mutual.

"2. The expenses, all told, of operating this company, have amounted to only 30 per cent. of the premium receipts. The insurance reports show that the average annual expense ratio of the one hundred and ninety-three fire insurance companies doing an agency business in this country, is 41 per cent. The Southern Stock Mutual has lowered this average eleven per cent.

"Our losses by fire for the year have been a fraction over 7 per cent. of the premium receipts. It is proper to state that we cannot expect to maintain so small a loss ratio. Losses will grow as the business grows; but even for a first year's business, a loss ratio of 7 per cent. is almost unprecedented. The insurance reports show that the average annual loss ratio of the one hundred and ninety-three companies referred to above is about 55 per cent. The Southern Stock Mutual has lowered this average 48 per cent.

"The policy of the company has been rigid economy in the administration of its affairs and extreme care in the selection and distribution of risks, and the result of this reduction of expenses and losses to a minimum is that the directors have tendered to policy holders a dividend of 20 per cent. on annual policies, and 6⅔ per cent. on three year policies. The three year policies written during the year 1895 will also share in the profits of 1896 and 1897. About $2,000 will be returned in dividends to the pockets of the policy-holders who have insured their property in this company, and about $13,000 has been kept within the State which heretofore has been drained out for the enrichment of foreign companies.

"The above facts and figures demonstrate conclusively that we can do our own insurance in such a home company as the Southern Stock Mutual as safely as it can be done in foreign companies and for less money. The people of North Carolina ought to rise to that plane of public spirit which will prompt them to see to it that their property is insured in home companies to the extent of their carrying capacity, and first of all, in that company whose plan of business admits them to participation in the profits."

I am told that the Southern Stock Mutual has agents in nearly every important town in the State who are gradually but surely winning the insuring public to its support. The company has upwards of twenty five hundred policy holders, among whom are numbered the best business men from every section of the State.

The following officers and directors were re-elected at to-day's meeting for the year 1896:

J. M. WORTH, President.
E. P. WHARTON, Vice-President.
A. W. MCALISTER, Sec'y and Treasurer.

Direcectors—Lawrence S. Holt, J. S. Carr, Samuel McD Tate, J. S. Spencer, E. D. Latta, Wm. E. Holt, D. G. Worth, Donald McRae, Edwin Shaver, E. J. Murdock, A. F. Page, Thomas M. Holt, Benehan Cameron, James P. Sawyer, L. Banks Holt, J. M. Worth, J. W. Scott, J. Van Lindley, E. M. Scott, E. P. Wharton.

With such men as the above heading this enterprise, and giving to it the aid of their counsel, their experience, and their business, it is not a wonder that the Southern Stock Mutual Insurance Company has met with success.

A stronger organization could hardly be developed in this or any other State, and any enterprise owned, controlled and managed by such men as these will not fail to receive the unreserved confidence and support of the business public, regardless of any and all efforts to hamper or hinder it.

F. B. ARENDELL.

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We are pushing our Suits, and the price is what helps so much. A Good Black Worsted Suit at $3.50. Come to the Leading Dry Goods Store of the city for anything you want, 112 North Front street, opposite the Orton House.

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jan 12 tf

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Lace Curtains.

CURTAINS THAT SOLD FOR

$7.00	this week	$4.75
5.00	" "	3.50
4.00	" "	2.55
3.50	" "	2.25
2.50	" "	1.40
2.25	" "	1.35
2.00	" "	1.25
1.75	" "	1.15
1.50	" "	1.00

These are samples. Call early.

Mattings,

NEW MATTINGS.

Twenty-five pieces Matting just arrived. This lot of Mattings represent a portion of a large import order given by us during the Fall. Mattings are cheaper than last year. You can get a very good Matting for 12½c a yard. We have about 150 yards at that price, for which you have paid 16⅔c a yard. You must examine the line shown at 15c per yard, also at 20, 25 and 30c a yard.

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dec 29 tf

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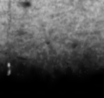
J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

June 8 1m

D. O'Connor,



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W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 7
P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
3 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv..Jacksonville Lv	10 43
4 20	Lv..Maysville..........Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv..Pollocksville.......Lv	9 55
5 3	Ar..Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamers at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING, General Manage

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JAN. 6, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.52 a m, Warsaw 11.06 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 1.3 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.25 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.48 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 3.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.33 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.33 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.55 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.15 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.08 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 6.50 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.18 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11.50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.20 a m, Sanford 1.00 p m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.13 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 3.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.18 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 10 a m returning leaves Tarboro 4.30 p m; Parmele 6.20 p. m. arrives Washington 7.45 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.40 p m; Sunday 3.45 p m.; arrive Plymouth 9.00 p m, 5.00 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9.30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10.25 a m and 11.50 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6.05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 8.00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.30 a m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 11.20 a m and 7.15 p m. Lucknow 1.00 p m, and 8.15 p m; returning leave Lucknow 6.30 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.00 a m and 3.30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9.16 a m, Rowland 9.25 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6.16 p m, arrives Dillon 6.27 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6.40 p m, arrive Clio 7.05 p m, returning leave Clio 6.10 a m, arrive Latta 7.50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 8.45 a m, *8.50 a m, 7.25 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.20 a m, *9.20 a m, 8 p m, Hartsville *10 a m and 8.50 p m, Bennettsville 8.54 p m, Gibson 9.20 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m. Returning leave Wadesboro 2.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Gibson 5.50 a m, Bennettsville 6.16 a m, Hartsville 6.30 a m, *6.45 a m, Darlington 7.20 a m, *7.27 p m, 4.30 p m, 6.05 p m, arrive Florence 7.50 a m, *7.50 a m, 5 p m, 6.45 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7.12 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m, arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.28 p m, arrive Selma 3.53 p m, Smithfield 3.08 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 1.15 a m, Rowland 6.09 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.37 a m, Fayetteville 10.58 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington *7.35 a m, arrives Sumter *8.53 a m. Leave Sumter *10 a m, arrives Pregnalls *54.0 p m. Leaves Sumter 4.33 a m, arrives Denmark 6.20 a m. Returning leaves Denmark 4.17 p m, arrive Sumter 6.05 p m. Leaves Pregnalls *8.50 a m, arrives Sumter *3.05 p m. Leaves Sumter *6.25 p m, arrives Darlington *7.15 p m. *Daily except Sunday.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. jan 8 tf

TheTimes

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

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Telephone 163. jan 25 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 8, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington...Lve	7 25 a. m
4 45 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	10 35 a m
4 33 "	Ar...Fayetteville...Lv	10 55 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 57 "
3 19 "	Lv....Sanford.....Lv	12 19 p. m
1 29 a m	Lv......Climax......Lv	2 25 "
1 08 "	Lv....Greensboro... Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar....Greensboro....Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv....Stokesdale.... Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv...Walnut Cove...Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar...Walnut Cove...Lv	4 38 "
11 05 "	Lv....Rural Hall...Lv	5 11 "
9 35 "	Lv.....Mt Airy.....Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 25 a. m.
6 12 "	Lv.......Maxton.......Ar	9 18 "
5 42 "	Lv...Red Springs....Lv	9 55 "
4 58 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 35 "
4 38 "	Lv....Fayetteville... Ar	10 52

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15, MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16, MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar..... Ramseur.....Lv	6 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv ... Greensboro... Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 15 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 50 "
Arrive Madison	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 15 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 25 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 35 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

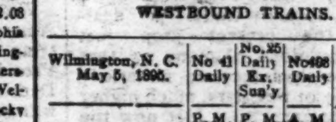
W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent,

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

dec 8 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. May 5, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 25 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 403 Daily		
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	......	
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 45	......	......	
		A. M.			
Leave Maxton	6 1	12 45	......	......	
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 05	......	......	
Leave Hamlet	7 05	2 50	7 54	......	
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 40	8 08	......	
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	8 49	......	
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 55	......	
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 43	......	
Leave Charlotte			10 48	......	
Leave Lincolnton			12 05	......	
			P. M.	......	
Leave Shelby			1 50	......	
Arr Rutherfordton			2 30	......	

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex Sun'y	No 402 Daily		
	A. M.	P M.	P. M.		
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25		
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58		
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55		
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20		
Leave Charlotte	5 20	8 56	8 20		
Arrive Monroe	6 00	10 45	9 0		
Leave Monroe	6 20	11 05	9 15		
Leave Wadesboro	7 18	12 43	9 54		
		A. M.			
Arrive Hamlet	8 08	2 05	10 34		
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 30			
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 30			
	P. M.				
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05			

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	11.35 a m
Leave Raleigh	5 26 a m	8.30 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5 20 a m	4.00 p m
Leave Atlanta	8.45 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8 05 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway, at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgauge, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

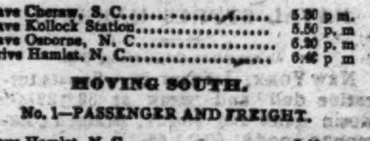
For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N C.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

E. St. JOHN, Vice-President.

JNO. H. WINDER Gen'l Mgr. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Dec. 2, 1895.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	5.20 p. m.
Leave Kollock Station	5.50 p. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	6.20 p. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	6.46 p m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.20 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North, South, East and West.

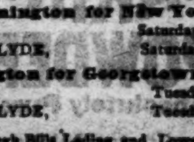
dec 7 tf WM. MONCURE, Supt.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

GEO. W. CLYDE,	Saturday,	Jan. 18
CROATAN,	Saturday,	Jan. 25

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN,	Saturday,	Jan. 18
GEO. W. CLYDE,	Saturday,	Jan. 25

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday,	Jan. 14
GEO. W. CLYDE,	Tuesday,	Jan. 21

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y.

jan 12 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 21, 1896

GEN. LEE'S BIRTHDAY

Celebrated in Many Places with Appropriate Ceremonies.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LEXINGTON, VA., January 00.—Gen Robert E. Lee's birthday was appropriately observed here by suspension of academic duties at the Washington and Lee University and Virginia Military Institute and the closing of public buildings and schools. In the evening the Graham-Lee Literary Society of the University held its intermediate celebration in the Lee memorial chapel and Lee-Jackson Camp of Confederate Veterans held a camp fire, at which appropriate addresses were made by leading Confederate officers and privates. The tomb of Gen. Lee, in the Mausoleum, was strewn with flowers.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 20.—All the banks and public offices were closed here to-day in honor of Gen. Lee's birthday. The Virginia Society held a meeting in the Y. M. C. A. hall to-night and immediately after there was a banquet at the Kimball House. President Barbour Thompson, of the Virginia Society, was prevented from attending. The oration was delivered by ex-Gov. Wm. E. Cameron, of Virginia. His address was upon Gen. Robert E. Lee.

BALTIMORE MD., Jan. 20.—The birthday of Robert E. Lee was celebrated to-night by the Maryland Confederate Society. A large audience assembled in the Concert Hall of Harris Academy of Music and listened to an oration by Wm. L. Royall, of Richmond. His subject was 'The battle of Gettysburg and its important bearing upon modern progressive civilization." Later in the evening the sixteenth annual banquet of the society was held at the Carrollton Hotel.

SPOTS AND FUTURES

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The *Sun* says: Cotton declined two to three points, but rallied and advanced, closing very steady at a rise for the day of five to six points, with sales of 105,800 bales.

To-day's features: Not much change is to be noted in prices, but what change there was showed a small advance, mainly on account of light receipts at the ports and the interior towns. The speculation was still small, the Liverpool sales were light. A Montgomery, Ala., dispatch said: "The majority of farmers will plant a far greater acreage in cotton during the coming season than ever before." But one crop at a time; the cotton trade is dealing with the present crop just now. And opinions of many is that unless the receipts increase materially by the middle of February, much higher prices must be expected. Just now the tone of the market is stubborn. It may not move forward much, but it refuses to go back. The bulls maintain that the stubbornness or firmness is not based upon obstancy; but upon common sense upon an intelligent recognition of solid facts promotive of bullish interests. There was a better demand for spot cotton from New England, and fair business was done. Fall river can buy here to better advantage than at the South. Not only were the receipts at the ports and interior towns light to-day but the estimates for New Orleans and Houston were also small. In a word, most of the news was bullish. The worst feature was the continued dullnes of the speculation. The best features were light receipts, with a good export and domestic inquiry for actual cotton and the coverings of shorts.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Pork Products the Star Attraction—Higher Prices for Wheat Corn and Provisions.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Reports on stocks of wheat from all parts of the world showed reductions to-day, and as was to be expected prices improved.

Broomballs Liverpool corn trade news was reported as having more favorable advices on the Indian crop than heretofore. May wheat opened from 60⅝ to 60⅞, sold between 60½ and 61⅜ closing at 61⅝ to 6¾—¾@⅞ higher than Saturday. Cash wheat was one cent per bushel higher.

Corn—A slight improvement in corn prices took place, but the advance was to be credited principally to wheat. May corn opened from 29 to 28⅞@29c, sold between 28⅞@29⅝c, closing at 29⅜c—¼@⅜c higher than Saturday.

Oats advanced on the strength of other speculative articles. With wheat, corn and provisions going higher, there was no opposing influence sufficiently great to cause a decline in oats. Trading was fair but not important. May oats closed ½c higher than Saturday. Cash oats were ½c higher.

Provisions were the star attraction of the floor. With prices of pork at the immediate opening up 15@17½c from Saturday's close and lard and ribs in line, the prospect was decidedly discouraging to shorts. A sharp bulge took place at once, followed at intervals by flurries and slight reaction. A lighter run of hogs was the primary cause of strength and the prospect of further restriction in supplies the leading consideration. At the close May pork was 47½@50c higher than Saturday, May lard 15c higher and May ribs 22½c higher.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

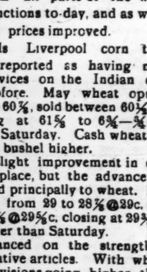
By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Spirits turentine dull and weak at 32@32½c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1 60@1 65.

CHARLESTON, January 20.—Spirits turpentine firm at 29c; sales — casks. Rosin firm; sales — barrels: B and C $1 15, D $1 25, E $1 15, F $1 45, G $1 50, H $1 60, I $1 65, K $1 85. Other grades no demand; prices not quoted.

SAVANNAH, January 20.—No market—holiday.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

ANOTHER JOINT RESOLUTION ON MONROE DOCTRINE.

Bill Introduced Concerning Nepha Lauchaes—Senator Sewell Speaks in Condemnation of President Cleveland's Position on the Venezuelan Question—No Progress on the Bond Bill—Appropriation Bills Under Consideration in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Numerous petitions were presented and referred to the committee in favor of the Stone bill relating to immigration, raising the level of the great lakes, service pensions, the recognition of Cuban belligerency, the retirement of greenbacks and relating to the Transvaal Republic.

Mr. Davis of Minnesota, Republican, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a preamble and resolution on the Monroe doctrine, the text being as follows:

"*Resolved*, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that, whereas, President Monroe, in his message to Congress, of December 2nd, Anno Domini, 1823, deemed it proper to assert as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition in which they have assumed and maintained, were thenceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power.

And, whereas, President Monroe declared in that message that the United States would consider any attempt by the allied Powers of Europe to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our people and territory; that with the existing colonies and dependencies of any European Power we have no interferrence and should not interfere, but that with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European Power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States; and further, reiterated in that message, that it is impossible that the allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness.

And, whereas, the doctrine and policy so proclaimed by President Monroe have since been repeatedly asserted by the United States, by executive declaration and exaction upon occasions and exigencies similar to the particular occasion and the exigency which caused them to be first announced, and have been ever since their promulgation and now are, the rightful policy of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, that the United States of America reaffirm and confirm the doctrine and principle promulgated by President Monroe in his message of December 2, 1823, and declares that it will assert and maintain the doctrine and those principles, and will regard any infringement thereof, and particularly any attempt by any European Power to take or acquire any new or additional territory on the American continent, or any island adjacent thereto, or any right or sovereignty or dominion in the same, in any case or instance as to which the United States shall deem such attempt to be dangerous to its peace or safety, by or through force, purchase, cession, occupation, pledge, colonization, protectorate, or by control of any canal or any other means of transit across the American isthmus, whether under unfounded pretension of right in cases of alleged boundary disputes or under any other unfounded pretensions, as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States, and as an interposition which it would be impossible, in any form for the United States to regard with indifference.

The concurrent resolution was placed on the calendar, Mr. Grav, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, stating that the report was not a unanimous one.

Mr. Frye from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill on the subject of naphtha launches and explained its provisions. Under it, launches less than fifteen tons burden shall not require inspection or an engineer, or a licensed pilot; but launches exceeding fifteen tons, carrying passengers for hire, or carrying freight for hire, shall be subject to inspection. The bill further provides, Mr. Frye said, that none of those launches shall, hereafter, be utterly lawless, but shall be subject to all the requirements as to the laws of the road as to safety appliances to be kept on board, as to signals in fogs, and as to the meeting and passing of vessels, which now apply to steam craft.

The bill was placed on the calendar.

The Monroe doctrine came up again in the shape of a resolution offered last week by Mr. Sewell of New Jersey, Republican, limiting the application of the Monroe doctrine, and condemning the Venezuelan message of President Cleveland as unwise and inopportune.

Mr. Sewell addressed the Senate in support of his resolution and urged that Mr. Cleveland's position was far in advance of what was contemplated in the Monroe doctrine, and that the effect of it would be the establisment of a protectorate over Mexico and over each of the South American and Central American States.

No action was taken on Mr. Sewell's resolution, but Senators Wolcott of Colorado, Republican, and Daniel of Virginia, Democrat, gave notice of their intention to address the Senate upon it next Wednesday and Thursday.

No progress was made on the House bond bill with the free coinage substitute reported from the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, Democratic, who has charge of it, gave as a reason for not pushing it, the fact that several Senators who desired to speak upon it were not yet prepared and wanted more time to get their speeches ready; but Mr. Hill, of New York, Democrat, hinted that the vote was kept back until after the election of the two Senators from Utah.

The Peffer Funeral bill gave rise to some discussion and was disposed of by being referred to the Committee on Rules; and then, at 4:30, after passing some bills of no general importance, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House to-day, in a brief session, disposed of the second of the general annual appropriation bills—the Military Academy bill.

In the morning hour resolutions and bills were agreed to extending the time for the completion of Arkansas Pass harbor; donating condemned cannon to various Grand Army posts; incorporating the Supreme Council, 33d degree of Scottish Rite Masonry for the Southern jurisdiction; to print five thousand copies each of the postal laws and geological survey report on the Cripple Creek, Colo., district; and to change plans for the public buildings at Bloomington, Ill.

The President's message in response to the House resolution of inquiry relative to Ambassador Bayard's Edinburgh and Boston (England) speeches, with Secretary Olney's report thereon, was laid before the House and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois, Republican, reported the Urgent Deficiency bill, giving notice that he would take early occasion to call it up for consideration.

Objection was made to the consideration of a resolution calling upon the President for the report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill for the year ending June 3, 1897, was taken up in Committee of the Whole and passed. It appropriates $149,117.

A joint resolution reported from the Committee on Ways and Means by Mr. Grosvenor was agreed to directing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to destroy all income tax returns and copies thereof made under the provisions of the tariff law of 1894, since declared to be unconstitutional.

The House, then at 2.45 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENT

By Lines Comprising the Southern States Freight Association.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 20.—The *Mail and Express* this afternoon prints the following: It is learned on the highest authority to-day that the lines comprising the Southern States Freight Association are preparing a plan whereby it is proposed to pool the traffic to and from Southern points within the jurisdiction of that organization. Steps to that end have already been taken, and the special committee from that association, which was in session in this city the latter part of last week, discussed various means and prepared a basis on which it is proposed to divide the business. This committee was headed by Commissioner Haines, of the Southern States Freight Association, and among other members present were Vice President Finley, of the Southern; General Manager Scott, of the Georgia Railway; Vice President Erwin, of the Plant system, and Traffic Manager Emerson, of the Atlantic Coast Line. This committee held a final meeting Saturday morning at No. 24 Park place and they will meet soon again to make their report as to the acceptance of the plan proposed.

The present unsatisfactory condition of Southern traffic coupled with the dissatisfaction known to exist among the lines, are responsible for the proposed plan of division.

For some time past it has been apparent that steps in the proposed direction would have to be taken in order to prevent open rebellion. The notice of withdrawal of the Seaboard Air Line hastened matters, and under the proposed plan all differences will be satisfied. Differentials are proposed and the general plan of the joint traffic association will be followed.

THE PRIZE RING.

Jim Hall Knocked out in a Twenty-round Contest by Joe Choynski—Particulars of the Battle.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MASTETH, L. I., Jan. 20.—One of the largest crowds that has been seen at the Empire Athletic Club since it was opened was present to-night at the 20-round contest between Joe Choynski of California and Jim Hall of Australia. In addition to the New York contingent of lovers of game, a number of sports from Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Baltimore were present at the ring-side. Hall carried the dollars of the talent, but in the mind of the sporting public the Californian was regarded as the winner.

The betting before they shook hands was 100 to 80 in favor of the Californian, but very little money changed hands. They were announced to box twenty rounds at catch weights. Choynski was the first to appear. He was attended by Tom O'Rourke, Kid McCoy and Casper Leon. Hall stepped in the ring immediately, accompanied by Sam Fitzpatrick, Jack Fogarty, of Philadelphia, Renny Murphy and Tim Scanlon, of Pittsburg.

The men at the start sparred cautiously and did not begin to fight in earnest until the fifth round. Then Hall drew first blood.

Sixth round—Choynski fought desperately sending Hall to the ropes and to his knees. Hall rallied, however, and fought Choynski to the ropes. Honors even.

Seventh round—Both were sparring for wind at the end of the round and Joe tried rushing tactics, but Hall kept out of the way.

Eighth round—The men fought fiercely throughout the round and Hall finished the stronger. There was no severe punishment.

Ninth round—Hall has Choynski at his mercy, having floored Joe twice with heavy swings on the jaw. Joe, however, is game.

Tenth round—Choynski showing wonderful gameness. He was all but out at one stage of the round but was on his feet and fighting when the bell sounded.

Eleventh round—Choynski rallied wonderfully and fought Hall to his knees. Hall was in this position when the gong sounded.

Twelfth round—Joe kept playing for the wind and Hall appeared to weaken. They exchanged lefts on the face and Choynski swung a terrible left on the wind. They fought fiercely all around the ring, both dead tired. Choynski swung his right on the jaw and Hall dropped, the belt again intervening during the count out.

Thirteenth round—Choynski rushed at his man and pasting the left in the wind, staggered the Australian. Then Choynski cut loose, and sailing in right and left on the forehead, Hall got up only to get the same terrific punishment and finally a right-hander on the jaw floored him again. Tim Hurst stood over him and slowly counted him out. Hall rolled over on the floor and made no effort to rise and the referee counted him out and declared Choynski the winner. The round lasted one minute and thirteen seconds.

THAT FLYING SQUADRON.

Nobody Knows Where It Is Going or Where It Is Not Going.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LONDON, January 20.—It is ascertained upon absolutely trustworthy authority that the chief commanding officers of the new flying squadron of British warships have been supplied with special charts of North American waters, West India, and the Mediterranean. The informant has seen the charts.

The United Press has the authority from the Admiralty for the statement that no idea whatever regarding where the flying squadron is going or where it is not going has been given to anybody.

The London newspapers to-morrow morning will print the following communication, which has been issued by the Foreign Office: "With reference to a report from Washington of alleged telegraphic correspondence between United States Secretary of State Olney and Lord Salisbury, respecting the movements of the British fleet, we are officially informed that no communication has passed between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States upon any naval question."

Lord Playfair, who is a strong advocate of the principle of arbitration of international differences, and is especially favorable to arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute, had a long conference with Ambassador Bayard this afternoon.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time but finally injure the system

VENEZUELA COMMISSION

HAS ENTERED UPON THE DISCHARGE OF ITS DUTIES.

Formal Notification Sent to Secretary Olney—The Governments of Great Britain and Venezuela Invited to Aid in the Investigation.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The members of the Venezuelan Commission met to-day at 11.30 a. m. in their handsomely appointed temporary quarters in the building partly occupied by the Inter-State Commission. Justice Brewer presided. The selection of Mr. Smalley Prevost, of New York, as the executive officer of the commission, was formally ratified. Mr. Prevost was not present, but it was stated that he would take hold of his duties on Wednesday next.

The Commission gave out for publication the following letter addressed to Secretary Olney last week, inviting information from the two Governments chiefly interested in the boundary controversy:

To the Hon. Secretary of State:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to state that the commission appointed by the President of the United States, "To investigate and report upon the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana," has organized by the election of the Hon. David J. Brewer, as its President, and is entering upon the immediate discharge of its duties.

In so doing, I have, after careful consideration, concluded to address you on the question of securing, so far as possible, the friendly co-operation and aid of the two nations which are directly interested in the now pending boundary differences.

It must have suggested itself to you, as it no doubt has to the President, that this commission thus authorized to ascertain and report the boundary line between two foreign nations, bears only a remote resemblance to those tribunals of an international character of which we have had several examples in the past.

They were constituted by or with the consent of the disputants themselves, and were authorized by the parties immediately concerned to pronounce a final judgment. The questions at issue were presented by the advocates of the various interests, upon whose diligence and skill the tribunal might safely rely for all the data and the arguments essential to the formation of an intelligent judgment. Their functions were, therefore, confined to the exercise of judicial powers, and they might fairly expect to reach a result satisfactory to their own consciences, while it commanded the respect of those whose interests were directly involved.

The present commission, neither by the mode of its appointment nor by the nature of its duties, may be said to belong to tribunals of this character. Its duty will be discharged if it shall diligently and fairly seek to inform the Executive of certain facts touching a large extent of territory, in which the United States has no direct interest. Whatever may be the conclusion reached, no territorial aggrandizement nor material gain in any form can accrue to the United States. The sole concern of our Government is the peaceful solution of a controversy between two friendly Powers, for the just and honorable settlement of the title to disputed territory, and the protection of the United States against any fresh acquisitions in our hemisphere on the part of any European State.

It has seemed proper to the commission, under the circumstances, to suggest to you the expediency of calling the attention of the Governments of Great Britain and Venezuela to the appointment of the commission and explaining both its nature and object. It may be that they may see a way, entirely consistent with their own sense of international propriety to give the commission the aid that it is no doubt in their power to furnish in the way of documentary proof, historical narrative, unpublished archives or the like. It is scarcely necessary to say that if either should deem it appropriate to designate an agent or attorney, whose duty it would be to see that no such proofs were omitted or overlooked, the commission would be grateful for such evidence of good will and for the va uable results which would be likely to follow therefrom.

Any action of the Government in the direction here suggested might be accompanied by an express reservation as to her claims, and should not be deemed to be an abandonment, or impairment of any position heretofore expressed. In other words, and in lawyers' phrases, each might be willing to act a part of an *amacus curiæ*, and to throw light upon difficult and complex questions of fact, which should be examined as carefully as the magnitude of the subject demands. The purpose of the pending investigation are certainly hostile to none, nor can it be of advantage to any that the machinery devised by the Government of the United States to secure the desired information should fail of its purpose.

DAVID J. BREWER, President.

To this communication Secretary Olney replied, stating that he had referred the suggestion of the commission to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, and to Minister Aamade, the Venezuelan representative, for transmission to their respective Governments.

The commission then adjourned until Friday next, it being the understanding that Friday is to be the business day of the commission. The only employes so far determined upon are the secretary (or executive officer), one stenographer and a doorkeeper and messenger.

The commission finding that in New England and elsewhere there are collections of ancient maps, desire it to be understood that any documents of this kind entrusted to them for their information will be carefully preserved and returned to the owners.

WRECK ON THE SOUTHERN.

Several Freight Cars Smashed—Three Trainmen Hurt.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WINSTON, N. C., Jan. 20.—The incoming freight train between Winston and Greensboro on the Southern Railway broke loose this morning. The rear section ran into the front one, doing much damage to several cars besides injuring several trainmen. Conductor Guthrie was knocked insensible for some time by the jar. Brakeman John Icehouse was seriously if not fatally injured, while flagman Albert Carpenter was painfully bruised. The track was cleared before noon to-day.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Tone Unaltered—A Moderate Attendance of Buyers.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 20.—The dry goods market opened the week with a moderate attendance of buyers, but from reports to hand there should be a considerable increase in their number during the next few days. How great an increase this may mean in actual business remains to be seen. The tone of the market is unaltered in every respect.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

FLORIDIANS DISTURBED.

RUMOR THAT THE STATE MILITIA IS TO BE HELD IN READINESS

By Order of the President of the United States as a Preliminary to Probable Recognition of the Cuban Insurgents.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Jan. 20.—In spite of the semi-denials from Washington the story that the Governor of Florida, in connection with the Governors of other States, has been requested by the United States War Department to see that the Militia are in readiness for service, is generally credited in this State. Judge M. A. Dzialynski, who presides over the city court at Jacksonville, and who is one of the most reputable men in Florida, started the story here, and he insists that his information was derived from an attaches of Adjutant General Houston's office. In Tallahassee the story was widely current Saturday and Yesterday, so much so that on Sunday morning one of the ministers alluded to it in his opening prayer and implored God to avert the horrors of war.

Dispatches from several points in the State indicate that the report was not confined to Jacksonville and Tallahassee. Efforts to-day to obtain official confirmation or denial of the story have failed, the men who could shed light on it declining to be interviewed.

That orders of some kind have been issued to the State troops is certain, though, of course, the officers refuse to disclose their character. Throughout the State it is generally believed that these orders relate to keeping the troops in readiness and that they have been inspired by the Washington authorities in view of the threatening nature of our foreign relations.

The denial and professions of ignorance by the Washington authorities and the State officials carry little weight here, as the people generally expected these gentlemen to pooh-pooh the story for diplomatic reasons. Whether the story be true or not, its sponsors certainly believe it has good foundation, and it is a fact that it has gained wide currency throughout the State and is generally believed. A significant fact is that the story seems to have been known in every town where there is a military company at about the same time.

The excitement it has caused in Florida is very great, and the war fever is higher to-day than ever.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States Army, states that he has heard nothing of the extraordinary rumor telegraphed from Florida that the State militia had been ordered out at the request of the President of the United States as a preliminary to a probable recognition of the Cuban insurgents. If any such order had been issued it would of necessity pass through Gen. Miles' hands.

Secretary Lamont later in the day declined to signify what he termed the absurd and impossible story of the calling out of the Florida militia by the Secretary of War.

CUBAN ADVICES.

Great Activity of Insurgent Forces—Many Encounters with Spanish Forces—Yellow Fever Causing Many Deaths.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 10, VIA KEY WEST, FLA., Jan. 20.—For the last two or three days a great number of rebels have been hovering near the town of San Luis. They belong to the forces of Generals Rabi, Jose Maceo and Cebraeco, and number about 5,000 men. The insurgent leaders are expecting the forces of Periquito Peru, Higinis Vazquez, and others to join them. The intentions of the rebels are not known.

Last night the fort of Santa Ursuala, situated at one of the entrances of the city and protected by a small number of guerillas, was attacted by a rebel party. After a slight skirmish, the rebels killed one guerrilla and made three prisoners. The others escaped into the city. The insurgents took with them ten guns and some ammunition.

The guerillas of Guatanami, have set fire to several houses in the Sigua Iron Mining Company village and have stolen much property belonging to said company. Mr. Singer, the manager, has applied to the American consul here and also presented a protest to the Governor asking for redress.

On the eighth instant six regular soldiers, four volunteers and ten firemen joined the rebels, taking with them their arms and amunition.

The only planters who are grinding their cane in this district are those of Manzanilla. Everbody here is surprised that the rebels allow them to do so without molestation.

The steamer Aviles came in this morning from Belgium, bringing 23 political prisoners. They were locked up by order of the military.

On the 7th inst. the columns of the Spanish General Callelas and Col. Baguero arrived at Guamanamo, after visiting La Fontina La Pimienta, Ramond De Las Yaguas, and Sigua. In this last place they had an engagement with the insurgent regiment of the Moncada, 250 men in number, commanded by Col. De Matrio Castillo. The Spanish troops had seven killed and thirty-two wounded; the rebels had one killed and eight wounded.

This afternoon (10th) the steamers Villavarde, Aviles, and Thomas Brooks sailed from this port to Matanzas, taking with them Gen. Linares, with his brigade, composed of five regiments of infantry and two pieces of artillery.

In spite of the cold season, yellow fever is causing many deaths here, not only in the military hospital, but also in the towns in the interior.

TWO HIGHWAYMEN.

Each Sentenced to Ten Years' Imprisonment.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, January 20.—Raymond Ely and James E. Morse, two alleged highwaymen, recently arrested in New York, charged with "holding up" the inmates of a saloon in Harlem and killing a man named Pope, but on whom the New York police could not fasten the crime, were to-day sentenced to ten years each in the penitentiary by Judge Wright, in the Criminal Court. The two highwaymen had been convicted of entering the hotel of Nicholas T. Hutchins, in the western annex, on the night of October 2nd, and at the point of pistols, robbing Mr. Hutchins and three of his guests—C. C. Wolf, of Glen Rock, Pa.; C. Lee Reynolds, of Flemington, W. Va., and Sheriff J. Simmons, of Franklin, W. Va. The four gentlemen were seated at a table in the saloon of the hotel on the night in question, when the two men, with masks on their faces and pistols in their hands, entered the room and demanded that the men stand with their faces to the wall. There was a race immediately to see who would go to the wall first, as all of the gentlemen very candidly admitted. They allowed themselves to be relieved, the robbers gathering $700 and four watches.

Mrs. A. J. Day, a wealthy lady of Baltimore, Md., who was spending the Winter in Florida, was found dead in her room at a hotel in St. Augustine yesterday. Heart disease caused her death. Mrs. Day was formerly Miss Dunn, of Boston. She was the mother of Mrs. Chas. J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Cuban Matters Considered by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—The Senate sub committee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, consisting of Senators Lodge, Morgan and Sherman, this morning considered the Cuban matters which had been referred to them. No conclusion of any kind was reached, and the subject will be still further discussed at the meeting of the full committee next Wednesday.

The House Ways and Means Committee this morning gave a hearing to a number of Georgians who are interested in the passage of a bill introduced by Mr. Lester, of that State, providing for a U. S. sub-Treasury at Savannah.

Mr. Hardy, of Indiana, offered in the House to-day a resolution looking to the recognition of the services of Major General Nelson A. Miles. This resolution revives the grade of Lieutenant General.

COTTON GROWERS

To Meet in Convention To-Day at Memphis.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 20.—There will be a large attendance of cotton planters from all over the entire South at the Cotton Convention to be held in this city to-morrow. The question to be considered is the reduction of acreage for the coming year. Hector D. Lane, president of the Cotton Growers' Association, is here to-day. Mr. Lane says that the crop this year is not over 6,500,000 bales, and but for the war scare and financial trouble, cotton would be worth 10 cents a pound.

DEMAND FOR GOLD.

Brokers Say There Will be Further Imports If the Present Premium is Maintained.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Bullion dealers state that the demand for gold and legal tenders in connection with the new Government bond loan continues. The premium is unchanged at ½@¾ per cent. Brokers say there will be further imports of gold from London if the present premium is maintained.

WARM WIRELETS.

All probability of another strike of the motormen and conductors of the Union Traction Co., of Philadelphia, is now believed to have ended.

Cardinal Wm. Renato Meinan, Archbishop of Tours, was found dead in bed at his palace at Tours yesterday morning. He was born in 1817 and created a Cardinal in 1893.

The cable companies are advised that the Durban, Delagoa Bay cable, is interrupted, all telegraph communication with South Africa and places south of St. Thomas, on the west coast, is cut off.

Capt James Lawlor, who was recently appointed stakeholder of the Maher-Fitzsimmons fight, is very sick with pneumonia at Houston, Texas. His friends have great doubts as to his recovery.

A dispatch from Cape Coast Castle says that the King of Ashantee and his relatives will be brought to Cape Coast Castle and held as hostages for the payment of the indemnity demanded by Great Britain.

Yesterday's ballot for U. S. Senator by the Maryland Legislature. Wellington 39, Goldsborough 32, Wescott 15, Milliken 2, Mudd 1. The Democrats split their complimentary vote between Smith, Page and Pattison.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

The latest and best cold weather drink a specialty. We serve the best hot Tom and Jerry and hot Scotch in the city. Call and see me to-day. A. P. Davy, French Cafe, Princess street. jan 21 tf

A fresh supply daily of Country Sausage and Liver Pudding. Pig Feet 5 cents a pound. A full line of Choice Groceries cheap. Call and see me. Chas. D. Jacobs, ag't, 317½ North Front street. jan 19 tf

Wanted—To sell twenty thousand standard Strawberry Crates in the next sixty days, at a special low price. For particulars apply to R. E. Lee, Mt. Olive, N. C. jan 17 2t

For Rent—Five room Cottage 106 Ann street, Cistern and bath. T. F. Bagley. jan 16 tf

When you want a nice bunch of Bananas, a barrel of Baldwin's, a case or crate of fine Western Apples, a bag of Irish or Sweet Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Beans, or Mountain Butter from ten to forty pound lots, call or send your orders to A. S. Winstead & Co., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers. jan 1 D&W tf

Photographs—If your Photo U. would C, Come along and sit with me; Prices right; Photos bright, Don't delay, But come right away. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. dec 29 tf

Removal—From and after this date I will have my residence at the Purcell House. J. F. Woolvin Undertaker and Embalmer. dec 22 1m

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 311 Market street. c11

Hayden, P. B., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilled workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c11

S. H. Fishblate's

MATCHLESS REDUCTIONS —ON— SUITS —AND— OVERCOATS.

The blame is on the weather.

We acknowledge the corn. We are overstocked. Nothing left to do but to slash into the prices and compel you men to buy! We are going to do it—at once—now. The center of Clothing selling will be here in this Store for the next two weeks—if the lowest prices ever heard of for FINE CLOTHING count for anything—and they will.

Opportunities

Don't last forever, they come and go. A Bargain is an opportunity. You must take it quickly or miss it forever. Don't blame us if you come too late.

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

jan 1 tf

THE CHICAGO.

Just Try It, Which Is All We Ask

We do not claim to sell our goods so much less than others, but we do say that we can and will sell as low as any House that pays full value for their goods.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

dec 24 tf Wilmington, N. C.

CASH TALKS.

THE

Alderman Hardware Co.

are now making Low Cash Prices to their country friends on

Plows, Plow Castings,

HAMES, HAME STRINGS,

Backbands, Singletrees, Trace Chains,

Shovels, Spades, Hoes, both handled and unhandled; Rakes, Plowlines, Bridles, Collars, Collar Pads.

A full line of Granite Iron Ware, House Furnishing Goods,

Crockery, Pistols, Cutlery,

Iron King Cook Stoves

AND LIBERTY RANGES.

A few Nice Oil Heaters to be had at Cost for Cash.

Alderman Hardware Co.,

29 South Front Street,

jan 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Above Comparison.

Our new line of Gentlemen's $3.00 Shoes. Our $4.00 Score the, we are selling at $4.00. Ladies' $2.50 Kid Side Shoes for $2.00. Gentlemen's $2.00 Lace Shoes for $1.50. Ladies' $2.50 for Pat. Leather Button Shoes. We ask you to call and compare them critically with any Shoe you ever bought before for the money.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

jan 19 tf

WE WILL DISPOSE

of the balance of our

TOYS —AND— HOLIDAY NOVELTIES —AT— Less Than Cost,

IN PREFERENCE TO PACKING THEM AWAY.

Our Loss is Your Gain!

Churches

going to have

Christmas Trees

will do well to give us a call.

ALSO OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Millinery

Fancy Goods,

DryGoods

Notions.

CLOAKS,

—AND—

Capes, Underwear and Corsets

must be sold at Cost before stock taking.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

118 Market St.,

dec 29 tf Wilmington, N. C.

HARDWARE, TINWARE.

Agricultural Implements

Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps, Loaded and Unloaded Shells, &c.

BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine our immense stock.

J. W. MURCHISON.

old stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.

dec 22

---63 1-2 Steps---

From the corner of Front and Princess streets will bring you to

Mercer & Evans' Shoe Store,

where you can buy Shoes as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best.

Call there, buy a pair and get a copy of the Puzzle of the Day, and see how the "Gold Bugs" and the "Silver Bugs" will get across "Greenback River" together.

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

H. C. Evans' Old Stand.

dec 31 tf

Prescription Specialist.

Foreign and Domestic

PRESCRIPTIONS

Prepared by Either

Apothecary's or Metric

SYSTEM.

N. B.—Store open every night until 11 o'clock.

Registered Pharmacist sleeps in store.

J. Hicks Bunting, Ph. G.

"Prescription Specialist,"

Y. M. C. A. Building,

jan 12 tf Wilmington, N. C.